

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
AJMER-MERWARA
FOR
1913-1914

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ON THE
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OF
AJMER-MERWARA
FOR
1913-1914



Published by Authority

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1914

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No. $\frac{1815}{111}$ of 1914.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR ELLIOT GRAHAM COLVIN, K.C.S.I.,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Mount Abu, the 6th November 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1912-1913, compiled by the Commissioner Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S., with my remarks thereon.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. COLVIN,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Remarks by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara.

The year under review was one of scarcity and inadequate rainfall, but a heavy burst of rain over Ajmer in early December did much to relieve the situation.

The scarcity was felt most in the Bewar tahsil but the relief work, opened in that neighbourhood, never attracted any large numbers. The measures adopted to render fodder available, coupled with remissions of revenue, liberal advances of taccavi and the help of the co-operative credit systems sufficed to carry the people through without serious distress, though prices ruled high from October onwards.

2. The land-revenue for the year fell from Rs. 3,18,657 in 1912-1913 to Rs. 2,83,630.

3. The decrease in excise revenue and in consumption of country liquor was extraordinarily little.

4. The total Imperial receipts fell from Rs. 10,87,448 in 1912-1913 to Rs. 10,30,985 ; and the total Imperial expenditure exclusive of interest charges, from Rs. 9,92,702 to Rs. 8,92,900.

5. The authorities should consider what further measures can be taken for the suppression of the illicit cocaine traffic in Ajmer.

6. The Municipality of Ajmer are to be congratulated on the important measures for improved water-supply, sanitation and drainage which they have been engaged on during the year. It is to be regretted that the negotiations with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway authorities in regard to taxation and in respect of co-operation in the water-supply have not fructified.

7. It is satisfactory that the Bewar Municipality have also completed their new water supply scheme from Jalia.

8. The year has been noticeable for the first completion of schemes under the Ajmer Taluqdars' Loan Regulation, the introduction of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, and the great advances made in the domain of " Public Instruction ".

9. It is especially pleasing to notice that the public have contributed Rs. 7,032 towards the equipment of the Science Laboratories in the Ajmer Government College, and that Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chand has lent a house free of charge for the use of the Lower Primary Classes of the Government High School.

E. G. COLVIN,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

November 3rd, 1914.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1913-14.

SECTION I.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Throughout the whole year, the charge of the office of Commissioner, Personnel. Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S., and that of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, by Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, M.A., I.C.S.

2. Rai Sahib Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal Sharma, B.A. held charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, throughout the year under report.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. held charge of the office of Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, from the 1st April 1913 to 3th November 1913, on which date he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S., who continued to hold the appointment to the end of the year.

4. Mr. L. B. Goad held the office of Superintendent, Police, Ajmer-Merwara, throughout the whole year except from the 6th May 1913 to the 9th June 1913 during which period Mr. E. D. Smith officiated for him.

5. The total Revenue (Imperial and Local) of Ajmer-Merwara for the year amounted to Rs. 13,06,010 as compared with Rs. 17,45,488 last year and the total expenditure was Rs. 20,20,441 as against Rs 15,47,759 in 1912-13. Revenue and Expenditure (vide statement 42).

6. Imperial revenues fell from Rs. 10,87,448 in 1912-13 to Rs. 10,30,985 in the year under report, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,35,479 as against Rs. 10,41,794 in 1912-13.

7. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 1,04,494 in the Imperial Revenues in 1913-14 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 45,654 in the year 1912-13.

8. The deficit was due to variations in receipts and expenditure principally under the following heads :—

Receipts.	Rs.
Land Revenue	—61,098
Stamps	— 9,794
Excise	+ 5,268
Assessed Taxes	+ 7,242
Education	+ 6,601

Expenditure.	Rs.
Interest	+ 1,93,458
Courts of Law	+ 6,510
Jails	+ 8,212
Police	+ 7,594
Education	+ 19,225
Superannuation allowances and pensions	+ 13,793
Miscellaneous	— 6,339
Refunds and drawbacks	— 4,939
Medical	—1,56,035
Scientific, etc.	+ 10,857

9. The decrease in receipts under head "Land Revenue" is due to the scarcity which prevailed in the district.

10. The increase in expenditure under the head "Interest" is owing to accumulated arrears of interest paid on account of Promissory Notes held by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

11. The increase in expenditure under the head "Superannuation allowances and pension" is due to increase in the number of pensioners during the year under report.

12. The decrease in expenditure under the head "Medical" is accounted for by the fact that the Government of India sanctioned in the previous year a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for the Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri Municipalities for sanitary improvements.

13. The increase in expenditure under the head "Scientific, etc.," is due to additional establishment sanctioned for the Co-operative Credit work in the district.

14. A reorganization of the administration of the district was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year and brought into effect from the 1st April 1914. The main features of the scheme are :—that Ajmer-Merwara becomes a single district, of which the Commissioner is the District Magistrate, that civil judicial work is separated from criminal and rent-case work, and that the bulk of the judicial appellate and of the original Sessions work is done by a new Additional District and Sessions Judge, and that the District is divided into three sub-divisions for revenue and magisterial purposes.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

COURT OF WARDS.

Year ending 31st July 1914.

15. The charge of the office of General Manager, Court of Wards, was held by Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, until 1st of October 1913, on which date he was relieved by Munshi Chagan Lal, Manager of the Masuda estate, who held charge, in addition to his own duties until 15th October 1913 ; for the rest of the year, Munshi Mithan Lal remained in charge of the office.

16. From an agricultural point of view, the year (Sambat 1970) was a bad one. The rainfall during the year was very scanty, being 11·84 inches, against 14·53 last year (Sambat 1969), the latter figure even being much below the normal ; and this too was not sufficiently heavy and opportune. It did not bring any water into the tanks not to speak of percolation in the wells, most of which had already dried up. The result was that both in the kharif and the rabi, the unirrigated and tank irrigated areas totally failed, while the well irrigated crops and those sown in the bels of tanks were comparatively small and yielded a very poor outturn, estimated at from 3 to 5 annas in the rupee. There was no growth of grass for cattle which had to be sent away to Malwa and elsewhere for grazing. For milch cattle and others kept for use at home, fodder was imported from Malwa, Mewar, and Gujrat, as the Government of India were pleased to reduce the Railway freight on the import of fodder. Had this concession not been made, it would have been next to impossible to save the remaining cattle in the District. The prices of fodder, however, rose towards the end of the year, for a short time, so much so that in June 1914 it was sold at even less than 20 seers for a rupee. Prices of food grains ruled high throughout the year, the cheapest rate of barley and maize not being more than 12 seers for a rupee. Above all, drinking water for men and cattle was not sufficient. However a fall of about 2 inches of rain in December 1913 brought some water into the tanks and walled fields, and this greatly alleviated the stress of the scarcity of drinking water, improving at the same time, to some extent, the prospects of the rabi crops on the well-irrigated area. On the whole, the year was a famine year, and pressed all the harder on the Zamindars by having been preceded by a year of scarcity during which they had already suffered hardships.

17. The year commenced with 13 estates under management, namely :—

Estates under management.

1. Masuda, 2. Kalahera-Bogla, 3. Kerot, 4. Goela, 5. Basundni, 6. Richmalian, 7. Kanai-Kalan, 8. Sadara, 9. Gangwana, 10. Rajgarh, 11. Pranhera, 12. Bhinai, and 13. Jharwasa-Bhattiani. Of these 2 estates were released during the year:—

(1) *Bhinai*.—Raja Jagmal Singh succeeded Raja Sardul Singh, who died in August 1913, after a long illness. Raja Jagmal Singh being 25 years of age was invested with the management of his estate on the 16th November 1913 ;

(2) *Richmalian*.—The Istimrardar of the estate, Thakur Zalim Singh having recovered his health and finding that his estate had become free from debt and was in a good financial position, applied for its release. His application was sanctioned, and his estate was made over to him on the 26th November 1913.

The following 4 estates were placed under the Court's superintendence :—

(1) *Rajosi*.—This is a minor Istimrari estate. Jamshed Khan, the Istimrardar, being heavily involved in debt, was, on his own application, declared incapable of managing his own property, and the charge of his estate was assumed on the 29th December 1913.

- (2) *Karan Mal's estate*.—This estate consists of only a small area of culturable land at Beawar (village) and other surrounding villages. The owner of the estate, Karan Mal, who is a Mahajan by caste, being a lunatic was declared incapable, of managing his own property, which came under the court's supervision on the 12th February 1914.
- (3) *The Diwan's estate*.—This is a Jagir estate owned by Sayed Sharfuddin Ali Khan, Diwan of the Dargah Khawaja Sahib, Ajmer. The Diwan having applied that owing to his old age, he was unable to manage his estate, was declared incapable of managing it. He made over charge of his property to the Court of Wards on the 17th April 1914.
- (4) *Makhpura*.—This is a Jagir village belonging to the Dargah of Piran Pir Sahib, Ajmer. Mir. Mehrban Ali, the Mutwalli of the Dargah, on his own application, was declared incapable of managing the property of the Dargah, and the charge of the village was taken over by the Court of Wards on the 15th April 1914.

18. Thus at the end of the year, the number of estates under management was 15, besides the estate of Bhagirath lunatic, a Jat of Dorai which is managed under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, and the estate of the Dargah Miran Sahib, which is supervised by the General Manager Court of Wards, Ajmer as Receiver.

19. The estate of Bhinai having been released in November 1913, its figures relate only to a portion of the year.

20. The closing balance for 1912-13, as given in last year's report was Rs. 1,16,154. If to this be added the balances of the Rajosi estate and that of Karan Mal, the year under report opened with a cash balance of

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhinai	33,035	8	3
Masuda	1,31,147	7	0
Other estates	45,956	0	11
Total	2,10,139	0	2

Rs. 1,16,295-8-7 (besides Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,62,100), to which the income of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,10,139-0-2 as detailed in the margin being added, the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 3,23,434-8-9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Government dues	23,643	15	8
2. Household	69,464	10	1
3. Management	24,628	3	6
4. Public works	28,020	3	2
5. Investments—takavi and loans	15,710	0	0
6. Liabilities	5,970	4	6
7. Other charges	56,482	4	2
Total	2,23,919	9	1

21. The expenditure of the year, as shown in the margin came to Rs. 2,23,919-9-1 and was distributed as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhinai	36,393	2	3
Masuda	1,32,068	8	0
Other estates	55,457	14	10
Total	2,23,919	9	1

22. The closing balance at the credit of all the estates on 31st July 1914 stood at Rs. 1,02,514-15-8 as detailed in the margin, besides Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,62,100 held in deposit by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, on behalf of :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhinai	554	10	9
Masuda	83,259	5	6
Other estates	18,700	15	5
Total	1,02,514	15	8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Masuda	3,48,100	0	0
Keroti	12,000	0	0
Kalahera	1,000	0	0
Basundni	1,000	0	0
Total	3,62,100	0	0

and Rs. 57,202 held in deposit with the Ajmer and Beawar Central Banks on behalf of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Masuda	55,000	0	0
Karan Mal	2,202	0	0
Total	57,202	0	0

23. The expenditure of Rs. 2,23,919-9-1 included the following special items—

A. Under the head "Household"—

(1) Rs. 600 spent on the marriage of the minor Thakur Udai Singh of Basundni.

(2) Rs. 15,856-11-9 were spent for the deceased Raja Sardul Singh of Bhinai—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) For medical aid in his illness	1,608	12	3
(b) For Mosar and other funeral expenses, on his death	14,247	15	6
Total	15,856	11	9

(3) Rs. 1,902-14-0 were paid to Thakur Zalim Singh of Richmalian on the date of the release of his estate as the cash balance in hand.

B. Under the head "Public Works"—

(1) Rs. 13,726-13-7 were spent as part payments towards buildings under construction at Masuda and Jalia—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Darikhara at Masuda	3,512	5	10
(b) Dispensary building at Masuda	6,671	5	1
(c) Rest House at Jalia,	3,543	2	8
Total	13,726	13	7

(2) Rs. 1,577 were spent in repairs to the Gopa Baori tank at Rajgarh.

C. Under the head "Investments—Takavi, and loans" on behalf of the Masuda estate—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Deposit in the Beawar Central Bank	15,000	0	0
(2) Loan to the Masuda Rural Society	500	0	0
(3) Loan to the Kanpura Rural Society	150	0	0
(4) Takavi advances to Hamira of Dholadanta	20	0	0
Total	15,670	0	0

D. Under the head "other charges"—

(1) Rs. 1,000 were paid from Masuda estate as a donation to the Government College Laboratory Improvement Fund, Ajmer.

(2) Rs. 4,778-15-8 were spent in the maintenance and improvement of the Jalia Model farm.

24. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 24,628-3-6 or 11·24 per cent. of the year's receipts of the estates. The present percentage is higher than that of the previous years because of the calculation having been made on the year's receipts instead of the receipts and opening balance taken together. Cost of management.

25. At the beginning of the year, the outstandings of all kinds were Demand and Rs. 7,948-15-3, while the demand for the current year from all sources was Collections. Rs. 2,16,897-15-9 making the total demand Rs. 2,24,846-15-0 as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhinai	38,035	8	3
Masuda	1,36,357	13	10
Other estates	55,453	8	11
Total	2,24,846	15	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhimai	33,035	8	3
Masuda	1,31,147	7	0
Other estates	45,956	0	11
Total	2,10,139	0	2

26. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,10,139-0-2 as noted in the margin, and Rs. 762-3-0 having been remitted, the outstanding balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 13,945-11-10.

27. The Demand, Collections and outstandings under the head "rents and cesses" were as under :—

Estates.	Demand.		Collections.		Remissions.		Outstandings.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Bhimai	1,701	7 6	1,701	7 6	...	...	...	...
Masuda	94,348	1 6	93,166	5 0	3 2 3	...	1,178	16 3	
Other estates	38,762	3 10	33,712	8 6	41 10 9	...	5,008	0 7	
Total	1,31,811	12 10	1,28,580	5 0	44 13 0	...	6,186	10 10	

28. The instalments of Government Jama due in kharif and rabi harvests for the year under report were paid in full by all estates except the Pranhera estate which is in very straitened circumstances. None of the estates owed takavi but a dami loan of Rs. 22,591 is due by the Pranhera estate to the Government. The dami instalments due by that estate on 1st January and 1st July 1914 could not be paid for want of funds.

29. The following table shows the liabilities on account of private debts of the estates as they stood on the 31st July 1914 :—

No.	Name of estate.	LIABILITIES.		Total.	PAYMENTS.		Balance outstanding on 31st July 1914.	Approximate figures of debts due by the estates not admitted.	REMARKS.
		Outstanding on 1st August 1913.	Debts admitted during the year on account of interest or otherwise.		Paid.	Struck off.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Bhimai . . . . .	...	1,590 5 6	1,590 5 6	1,590 5 6	...	...	2,50,000	The estate has been released. The debts are being liquidated by a dami loan.
2	Gangwana	2,163 15 9	..	2,163 15 9	...	...	2,163 15 9	...	
3	Gola	5,633 0 0	341 9 0	6,034 9 0	...	...	6,034 9 0	...	
4	Rajgarh . . . . .	...	58 8 0	58 8 0	58 8 0	...	...	...
5	Kanai Kanai	5,032 10 0	...	5,032 10 0	...	...	5,032 10 0	...	
6	Sadara	3,403 13 0	...	3,403 13 0	3,403 13 0	...	...	...
7	Pranhera	22,591 0 0	417 10 0	23,008 10 0	23,008 10 0	...	...	...	Rs. 22,591 paid by dami loan and Rs. 417-10-0 from the cash balance in hand.
8	Jharwa-Bhathani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
9	Rajosi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	
10	Diwan's estate . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
11	Makhupura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
	TOTAL	31,407 6 9	2,403 0 6	41,815 7 3	28,561 4 6	...	13,254 2 9	4,71,000	

30. Rupees 58-8-0 were admitted on account of a private debt against the deceased Raja Chander Singh of Rajgarh and paid during the year.

31. The debt against Sadara was liquidated in full from the cash balance in hand, and that against Pranhera was liquidated by taking a Government Dami loan; the debts of no other estates could be paid on account of famine.

32. The estates of Rajosi and of the Diwan which have recently been placed under the Court's superintendence are indebted to the extent of about Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively. To liquidate these debts, an application for loan under the Ajmer Talukdar's Loan Regulation, II of 1911, on behalf of the Diwan has already been entertained by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner while in the case of Rajosi, too, advantage of the said Regulation will be taken. The estate of Makhupura is also encumbered with debts which amount to about Rs. 6,000, of which the accounts are under scrutiny.

1. Thakur Bijey Singh of Masuda.
2. Thakur Nathu Singh of Kalahera.
3. Thakur Udai Singh of Kerot.
4. Thakur Udai Singh of Basundni.
5. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Goela.
6. Kunwar Sobhag Singh, younger brother of the Thakur of Goela.
7. Raja Raj Singh of Rajgurbh.
8. Raja Kalyana Singh of Gangwana.

33. At the Mayo Education of the College, Ajmer, the wards. wards named in the margin continued their studies throughout the year while the following re-

ceived their education at the Kekri Municipal school :—

1. Kunwar Sawai Singh of Pranhera.
2. Kunwar Zorawar Singh of Pranhera.
3. Thakur Madho Singh of Sadara.
4. Thakur Narain Singh of Kanai Kalan.

34. It is under contemplation to send the young Thakur of Sadara to the Mayo College from the next session.

35. The general progress reports of all the wards at the College and the Kekri school were satisfactory, especially that of Thakur Bijey Singh of Masuda,

1. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Goela and (2) his brother.
3. Thakur Nathu Singh of Kalahera.

but the boys noted in the margin failed

in their annual examinations. The help of a private tutor for them is under consideration.

36. The health of all the wards was good throughout the year.

The health of the wards.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

(1) AJMER-MERWARA POLICE. (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1913.)

Compiled by L. M. Kaye, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

37. Mr. R. E. Coupland held charge of the office of Superintendent of Police from the commencement of the year till the 14th February when he proceeded on long leave. He was succeeded by Mr. L. B. Goad who was in charge for the remainder of the year with the exception of the period from the 6th May to the 9th June when, during his absence on short leave, Mr. E. D. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, officiated for him.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN REPORTED COGNIZABLE CRIME.

38. The total volume of cognizable crime reported in 1913, including the number of true cases reported to Magistrates, was 4,903 as compared with 5,419 in 1912 and 4,730 in 1911.

39. In illustration of the chief variations in the different classes of crime the statistics for the last two years are given in the subjoined table.

Particulars.	1912.					1913.				
	COGNIZABLE.			Non-cognizable cases.	Total crime.	COGNIZABLE.			Non-cognizable cases.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.			Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.		
Abetment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I . . .	17	13	30	...	...	27	10	37	...	...
Class II . . .	108	42	150	...	...	117	60	177	...	...
Class III . . .	510	22	532	...	...	526	31	557	...	...
Class IV . . .	2	16	18	...	...	9	19	28	...	...
Class V . . .	852	319	1,171	...	...	798	329	1,127	...	...
Total . . .	1,489	412	1,901	...	...	1,477	449	1,926	...	...
Class VI . . .	3,514	4	3,518	...	...	2,581	96	2,977	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	5,003	416	5,419	2,552	7,971	4,368	545	4,903	4,336	9,239

This statement shows that the decrease in crime reported to the police excluding sanitary offences (which was one of the features of the returns for 1912) has continued though, on the other hand, there has been a slight increase in cases reported to Magistrates.

In view of the fact that the rainfall during the monsoon of 1912 was very deficient in most parts of Ajmer-Merwara and that there was an even greater deficiency in 1913, the police are to be congratulated on the fact that there has been no marked increase in crime.

The variations in the total number of reports under each of the main heads are, except in the case of Class VI, so small that I do not consider any detailed

analysis required, though further mention of these variations will be found later on in this report. The decrease under Class VI is declared by the Superintendent of Police to be due to less activity having been shown in the prosecution of offences against sanitary laws in consequence of the remarks made in last year's review.

40. The incidence of cognizable crime as a whole, excluding false cases, works out at 96 per 10,000 of population for 1913 against 106 for 1912. As noted in former years, these high figures are due to the large proportion of sanitary offences included in the returns. If such cases be eliminated, the incidence for 1913 stands at 38·5 as against 38·9 for 1912 and 39·2 for 1911. In the United Provinces the incidence (excluding sanitary offences) was 28·5 for 1912, the last year the statistics for which are available.

41. The comparatively high crime returns of Ajmer-Merwara are attributable to the causes mentioned in former years, namely :—

- (i) the proportionately large urban population, and
- (ii) the continued attention paid by the local police to the question of obtaining a full report of crime.

Constables on beat-duty were once again instrumental in obtaining practically one-third of the total number of reports laid to the police and once again there was an increase, if only a slight one, in the percentage of cases in which a written report was accepted at a police-station without the victim of the crime being called upon to attend in person.

42. Cases of non-cognizable crime increased by 1,784 during the year under report. This increase is confined almost entirely to offences against Municipal Regulations, the figures of which rose from 371 to 2,102. It is noteworthy that the statement of non-cognizable crime for 1912 showed a decrease of 1,326 cases on the figures of the previous year.

POLICE CASES—ALL CLASSES.

43. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the police during 1913 was 4,358 as compared with 5,003 in 1912 and 4,330 in 1911. The decrease is almost entirely among offences against sanitary laws (serial No. 41) the total number of prosecutions instituted under that head falling from 3,587 to 2,767. Excluding such cases the number of offences reported stands at 1,591 for 1913 as compared with 1,616 for the preceding year.

44. Investigation was refused in 489 cases in the year under report as against 587 in 1912. This gives a far higher proportion of investigations to reports than is to be found in the crime returns of the United Provinces but, as mentioned in previous years, the proportion of cases investigated will always be high in Ajmer-Merwara, owing to local conditions, and the report of the Superintendent of Police shows that he keeps a close watch for any abuse of the discretionary powers given to the police in the matter of the investigation of reported crime both as regards taking up enquiries unnecessarily and refusing enquiries where they appear to be called for. In this latter respect it may be noted that, though it is notorious that subordinate police-officers are inclined, if left to themselves, to shirk the investigation of cases of housebreaking or burglary when no clue is given at the time of first report, the percentage of cases under that head which was enquired into is increasing year by year and is now well in advance of the corresponding percentage in the United Provinces.

45. The total number of police cases tried out during the year under report was 3,346 as compared with 3,905 in 1912. Of cases investigated, including those pending from previous years, 83 per cent. ended in conviction as against 85 per cent. in 1912 and 82 per cent. in 1911. The percentage of the persons arrested by the police who were convicted stands at 93 for the year 1913. It was 95 for each of the two preceding years.

These are very high figures but they are chiefly due to the very large proportion of cases instituted for breaches of the sanitary laws, in the majority of which, conviction is, practically, a foregone conclusion. If such cases be excluded from the returns the percentage of cases convicted to investigated

falls to 44 (as compared with 45 for each of the two preceding years) and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested to 82 (against 82 and 84 in 1912 and 1911).

Though the results, as a whole, are not quite so satisfactory as for 1912 they compare very favourably with the statistics of the United Provinces for that same year and, in view of the little assistance given to the local police by the officials of some of the most important States bordering Ajmer-Merwara, when clues have to be followed up outside the district, they may be accepted as indicating fairly good work.

46. The number of cases reported to the police which were ultimately struck off the registers as false fell from 74 to 31 but on the other hand, cases struck off as due to mistakes of law or fact or because they were declared non-cognizable rose from 3 to 58. These variations do not call for special notice, however, in view of the fact that there is no very great variation in the sum total of the two columns. It must frequently be a matter of opinion whether an exaggerated report was due to intentional malice or a desire to obtain police protection when the matter was not really one in which the police were empowered, under the law, to intervene.

Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice.

47. The number of true cases, in this class, dealt with by the police in 1913 was 22. Of this total, all but one were sent up for trial with the result that 12 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal while no less than 7 were still under trial at the close of the year.

48. Five offences relating to coin are included in this return, all of which came before the courts. Two were petty cases of a very common type in which copper coins covered with mercury were passed as silver: both of them resulted in conviction. In two other cases counterfeit four and two-anna pieces made of base metal formed the subject-matter of the crime. One of them ended in conviction whilst in the other case guilty knowledge was held not to have been established and the accused (a mere lad) was acquitted. The remaining case which, though still pending at the close of 1913 has since been convicted, was of a more serious type. On the receipt of information at the Beawar police-station that a man had been endeavouring to pass counterfeit rupees at the shop of a cloth-merchant, a search was made with the result that the individual in question was found to be one of a party of wandering Faqirs encamped in the vicinity and two counterfeit rupees were found on his person at the time of his arrest. The remaining members of the gang escaped and enquiries into the antecedents of this person failed to prove anything beyond the fact that he was a member of a gang which was in the habit of wandering about the Bahawalpur State during harvest times. The Superintendent of Police is, however, convinced that this man was a professional coiner and, on the face of it, he seems to have been leniently treated in being sentenced to only 10 months' rigorous imprisonment. In connection with offences falling under this head the Superintendent of Police gives an interesting note regarding the variation in the number of counterfeit coins reported by the Rajputana Malwa Railway Audit Office at Ajmer to be found in the earnings of Railway stations situated in the Rajputana railway-police district.

The number of such coins shown in the returns of that office has for long attracted attention and special enquiries have been made time after time with but little result beyond arousing a suspicion that certain subordinates in the Audit Office were in league with counterfeit coiners and made a considerable profit by substituting counterfeit for genuine rupees when the bags containing station-earnings were received. During the year under report a very serious case of criminal breach of trust (which will be found dealt with at length in paragraph 63 of this report) occurred in that office and was made over to the police for enquiry. It resulted in the conviction of the chief cashier and the dismissal of several of the "potdars." The effect of the removal of these officials on the number of counterfeit coins shown in the returns was so marked as to fully substantiate the suspicion referred to above. Unfortunately no proof as to the actual sources from which these dishonest officials obtained the coins

was forthcoming though the Superintendent declares that, as a result of his enquiries, certain men in Ajmer city, suspected to be coiners, took fright and transferred their sphere of operations to Native State territory.

49. Seven escapes from custody or cognate offences occurred in 1913 as compared with five in 1912. In two of these cases police-officers were to blame and were suitably punished. It is satisfactory to note that none of the fugitives benefitted much by their temporary freedom as all had been re-arrested before the close of the year.

The number of such cases in which individual police-officers are to blame shows no signs of diminution, however, and if matters do not improve in this respect the advisability of prosecuting criminally every police-officer from whose custody prisoners escape will have to be seriously considered.

50. Nine cases of rioting or unlawful assembly were dealt with during the year, four ending in conviction while all the remaining five were under trial at the close of 1913. The only case deserving of special mention was a case of unlawful assembly which occurred in Ajmer itself. The scene of that occurrence was the house of one Askaran, Mahajan, which was forcibly taken possession of by a large crowd of Mahomedans who alleged that it was the site of an ancient mosque. After obtaining possession of the building they lit it up and held evening prayers in it. Seventeen persons were arrested and sent up for trial in this case and all but three were convicted in the court of the District Magistrate. There appeared to be no truth whatever in the allegation of these men. The most unsatisfactory part of the case was the grave misconduct of the City Inspector, of a Head-constable and a constable (all Mahomedans), but for which the case could never have reached the stage it did. They were all suitably dealt with, the Inspector being reduced to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

51. Cases of this class dealt with by the Police numbered 117 in 1913 as compared with 99 in the preceding year. Sixty-eight of them came before the courts for trial (excluding 14 which were ultimately compounded) with the result that 53 were convicted and 12 acquitted, 3 being still under trial at the close of the year.

52. Twelve cases of murder are included in these figures as compared with 9 in 1912. In one of these cases the murderer committed suicide after shooting his wife and, in all but three of the remainder, the accused were brought to trial, six cases being convicted and two acquitted.

The most important case, in which a whole family consisting of a man and his wife and 2 children was done to death, was a murder which occurred in the Srinagar circle early in the year, which was very exceptionally well handled by the local police. Information of this crime was not received by them till some 12 days after it had occurred when an insanitary odour from the house where this tragedy had been enacted caused the neighbours to suspect foul play. The house was then broken open and the body of a woman, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found tied up in a sack. The corpse was at once identified as that of Musammât Subhani, the owner of the house, but no clue of the husband and children was found till 2 days later when their bodies were discovered under the floor of the house where they had been buried by the murderers. Death proved in each case to have been caused by strangulation and suspicion fell on certain relatives of the deceased woman who was known to have been well to do. Search was made for those persons in the direction of Ahmedabad and on arriving there the police-officer deputed for this purpose learned that one of the persons he was after had been arrested there on suspicion with two other men but had been released and that they had all three left for Bombay. At Bombay it was found that they had again been arrested and were under trial for offences under sections 328 and 380, Indian Penal Code. They ultimately confessed to this crime though not till one of them had attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the upper storey of a house while being interrogated by the police. Finally they were brought back to Ajmer and were placed on their trial with two other men who had been arrested locally. The case ended in two of the men arrested in Bombay being sentenced

to undergo the extreme penalty of the law while the third was granted a pardon under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code. The two other men were acquitted. It is noteworthy that when arrested at Ahmedabad these persons were found to be in possession of *dhatura* and that they were believed to have drugged their victims before strangling them.

Another case deserving of passing notice was one in which three persons were sentenced to death and transportation for life respectively by the Sessions Judge for a brutal murder due to sexual jealousy. The case was acquitted on appeal by the High Court but as a sequel to it another accused who had been an approver but had changed his statement was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life under sections 302—109, Indian Penal Code.

None of the remaining cases call for special notice but before leaving this subject it should be added that no murders of the type so common in 1911 and 1912, in which prostitutes were strangled and robbed of their ornaments, occurred in the year under report and the belief expressed in the annual report for 1912, that the local police had tracked down the gang responsible for those crimes, though only one person was successfully prosecuted to conviction, seems to have been fully justified.

53. Three attempts at murder are included in the returns for the year 1913. One calls for special notice because, but for the prompt action taken by Messrs. Goad and Williams, it might have had even more serious consequences. The would-be-murderer was a police constable on sentry-duty at the Railway Audit Office who after shooting and bayoneting the Head-constable of his Guard, with whom he was on bad terms, absconded with his musket and 9 rounds of ammunition. This occurred at about 2 A.M. in the morning and, within half an hour, Mr. Goad and Mr. Williams had set out in search of the constable with every available man of the District and Railway Police reserves while, later on the services of 4 squads of picked trackers were obtained from the 44th Merwara regiment. It was not till late the following afternoon however that any trace of the absconder was found when, a police search party discovered him in Makerwali village and succeeded in arresting him without further casualties. He was, in due course, convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

54. Two cases of administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt are included in the returns for the year under report. One of them, in which the complainant (who was a caste-fellow of the accused's) changed his statement in court, resulted in acquittal and the other in conviction. In this last case the accused administered *dhatura* mixed in milk to his father and two other persons and then disappeared with cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 58 which belonged to his victims. He was finally traced to Karachi, arrested and brought back to Ajmer to stand his trial which resulted in his being sentenced to undergo three years' imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 50.

55. The only other class of crime falling under this head which calls for special mention is "Kidnapping." There was a considerable increase in such offences during 1913, the number dealt with rising from 8 to 21. The increase was chiefly in cases which occurred in Ajmer City and, in the earlier part of the year, a scare arose that professional kidnappers were at work disguised as Sadhus and Emigration agents. In two instances as a result of this scare, the people took the law into their own hands, attacking an emigration depôt and assaulting a Punjabi faqir whom they suspected to be a kidnapper. There was reason to believe that the scare was fostered by an Emigration agent with a view to get certain rival depôts closed but this offence could not be brought home to him and with the conviction of one Ali Buksh of Rampur, an ex-convict with several convictions for kidnapping, confidence in the police was restored. With that conviction offences of this class ceased in Ajmer City and the Superintendent is of opinion that that man was responsible for other cases of this class, reported in 1913, besides that in which he was proved guilty.

In dealing with such cases as a whole the police cannot be held to have been very successful as no less than 11 cases remained undetected.

One of the cases which was successfully worked out shows that there is some reason to suspect that the traffic in marriageable girls which has, for some

years past, been going on between the western districts of the United Provinces and the Punjab has extended to Ajmer. In this instance, three girls were enticed away from Beawar to Quetta where one of them (a widow) was sold for Rs. 400 and re-married. Negotiations were in progress for the disposal of the other two girls when the conduct of the principals concerned in these transactions attracted the attention of the Quetta police and a reference to Rajputana resulted in the plot being exposed and the three kidnappers being sent to Ajmer to stand their trial. The case was still before the court at the close of the year but has since resulted in the conviction of all three of the parties concerned.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

56. The total number of true cases of this class dealt with by the police in the year under report was 521 against 496 in the previous year. 273 of those cases were investigated. Eighty-three of that number were sent up for trial, and, of 81 tried out before the close of the year, 70 ended in conviction and 11 in acquittal.

57. Only four cases of dakaiti are returned for 1913 as compared with six in the preceding year. Once again these were all of a more or less petty character and consisted of attacks on travellers journeying along unfrequented roads and village byepaths. It is now many years since any case of house dakaiti has occurred in this district.

One case was successfully prosecuted to conviction and for this result the police are chiefly indebted to a subordinate forest official without whose prompt assistance it would probably have remained undetected.

That dakaiti occurred in the Todgarh circle in a pass in the hills close to Lalpura. The dakaitis (one of whom was armed with a sword) after robbing their victims retreated into the jungle but, as soon as they were out of sight, the two complainants set off for Lalpura and, meeting an employé of the Forest Department with some coolies, related what had occurred to them. A pursuit was promptly organised and the gang held up and surrounded. In the scuffle which ensued three of the dakaitis succeeded in escaping but the remaining two were captured and carried off to the station-officer of Todgarh who happened to be at the Bhim outpost at the time. The arrested dakaitis gave up the names of their accomplices and ultimately all five of the persons concerned were apprehended and sentenced, on conviction, to periods varying from 18 months to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. The services of the men responsible for the original capture were suitably rewarded.

The remaining three dakaitis all took place in the early part of the year, two occurring in the Kekri police-circle and one in Sawar.

The Superintendent of Police attributes these offences to gangs of wandering Sansis of the Jaipur State and it is probable that he is correct in this.

Though the success met with under this head has not been very great it is satisfactory to find, yet once again, a decrease in the number of dakaitis committed and, if a case which occurred on the outskirts of Beawar City (which was certainly not an ordinary case of dakaiti by a wandering gang) be excluded, it is now over 18 months since any case of dakaiti was reported in Ajmer-Merwara.

58. Twenty-three cases of robbery are returned for 1913 as compared with 12 in the preceding year. The Superintendent attributes this increase partly to scarcity, partly to more accurate classification of cases of theft or burglary accompanied by hurt and partly to defective supervision of criminal tribes in adjoining Native States which has resulted in members of those gangs making periodical raids into Ajmer-Merwara.

There appears no reason to believe, however, that the supervision exercised over members of criminal tribes in adjoining Native States was any more effective in previous years than in the year under report and such increase as has occurred is more probably due to the other reasons mentioned, namely, scarcity and more accurate classification. An analysis of the cases shows

that one of them ultimately proved to be an ordinary theft and was expunged from the returns after the close of 1913, while seven were aggravated forms of burglary. Of the other robberies two were cases which occurred in Ajmer itself in which constables were the offenders and yet another case was the work of some sepoys of the 90th Punjabi regiment at Nasirabad. Of the remainder all but one were highway robberies, the exception being a technical case which ended in conviction. Of 10 highway robberies not already accounted for, three were cases in which ex-convicts operating by themselves held up solitary travellers: all those cases ended in conviction. The remaining seven were untraced. With the exception of one case in which villagers were held up in the immediate vicinity of their own village and which is very unlikely to have been the work of a wandering criminal tribe on a marauding expedition, no undetected case of highway robbery occurred before September and five of the seven cases returned as undetected occurred in November and December, when the pinch of scarcity had begun to make itself severely felt. These facts seem to justify the contention that any increase there has been is due to causes other than to a further relaxation of the supervision exercised over criminal tribes in adjoining Native States. The question has been gone into at some length because of the severe criticisms passed by the Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Commissioner regarding that particular point. As a matter of fact a reference to the annual report for 1912 will show that the extraordinary variations in the number of robberies returned of recent years received special notice at that time. The annual average up to some four years ago was nearer 20 than 10 but dropped to 5 for the years 1909 to 1911 without any satisfactory explanation being offered. The figures for 1913 are not therefore so extraordinarily high as to call for special justification and, indeed, are not nearly so high as the figures in many districts in the United Provinces.

The total number of robberies sent up for trial in 1913 was nine. Of that number eight were successfully prosecuted to conviction and one was still under trial at the close of the year.

The most important case was one in which four burglars, when interrupted in their work, used violence to their would-be-captors. A free fight ensued which ended in the capture of two men but the remainder escaped. One of the men arrested, subsequently died of the hurts he had received but the other was duly convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the case committed by some sepoys of the 90th Punjabi regiment, no arrests were made at the time of occurrence but the complainant subsequently identified one of his assailants and that man was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

One of the two cases in which police constables were concerned resulted in conviction. The offender was on guard duty over an encampment at the time he committed the robbery and was charged with extorting a sum of Rs. 2-1 from a passing cartman whom he had threatened to run in for a breach of a Municipal bye-law. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the other case the charge could not be proved. The complainant alleged that he had been decoyed into the house of a constable stationed in the Reserve Lines by a woman of loose morals and had there been robbed of such money as he had on his person by the owner of the house and a brother constable. As a result of this charge, however, a departmental enquiry was instituted which terminated in the dismissal of one of the two constables for misconduct.

59. The only other form of crime included in this class which is deserving of special notice is that of burglary or house-breaking.

The number of true cases returned under that head stands at 484 as compared with 472 for 1912 and 516 for 1911.

Once again the success met with in dealing with this form of crime has not been very great. Of 238 cases investigated only 71 came before the Courts and, of 70 tried out, no less than 11 ended in acquittal. Fifteen other cases in which property plundered by burglars was recovered from receivers were, however, successfully prosecuted to conviction under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

Few of these cases were of any importance but the four cases mentioned below are of some local interest :—

- (1) The house of a Mahajan of Ajmer was broken into early in March and jewelry valued at Rs. 1,015 was stolen from a strong room on the ground-floor which had been secured with a six lever lock. Suspicion fell on three persons and part of the jewelry was recovered from the possession of two of them and as a result they were convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment, each.
- (2) Early in August the police at Beawar received reliable information that certain bad characters had planned to break into the house of a Mahajan in the Beawar City that night. A police trap was arranged which proved successful and three bad characters were captured after a severe struggle in the course of which the Sub-Inspector, a Head-constable and several constables were slightly injured. These three persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging from 21 months to 2 years.
- (3) On September 7th two service-pattern Webley revolvers (.450 bore) were stolen from the quarters of an orderly attached to one of the officers of the 90th Punjabi regiment, stationed at Nasirabad. A very careful enquiry was made but, up to the close of 1913, no clue to the case was obtained. After the commencement of 1914, however, both revolvers were recovered from the possession of a dismissed follower of the 90th Punjabi regiment who was arrested by the Railway Police at Ajmer railway station on suspicion and that man was convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code.
- (4) On December 24th the house of a well-to-do Jat in the Mangliawas police-circle was broken into and property, consisting of jewelry and articles of clothing, valued at Rs. 2,375, was stolen. To obtain entrance to the house the burglars had to cut through a wall of solid masonry and there were clear indications that this was the work of professional criminals. A searching enquiry was made under the immediate direction of the Circle Inspector but no clue could be obtained.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

60. Eight cases of this class are returned for 1913, as compared with 2 in the preceding year. Three of them remained undetected and three were still pending trial at the close of 1913. A 7th case ended in conviction and, in the 8th case, the accused absconded. One of these cases, which was handed over to the Military Authorities for disposal, is deserving of notice, in that the offender was a British soldier stationed at Nasirabad who was out shooting without a pass. The original charge was that this man had deliberately fired at and wounded a boy who had objected to his attempt to retrieve a pigeon which he had shot and which had fallen inside a temple courtyard. The truth appeared to be, however, that the accused had fired at and missed a pigeon which was on the ground and had hit the boy who was, unknown to him, in the line of fire. The weapon used was a miniature rifle and the wound was not a very serious one luckily. This case is shown as pending in the returns for 1913 but has since terminated in the accused being sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by a District Court-martial.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

61. Cases of this class dealt with by the police in the year under report aggregated 767 as compared with 837 in the preceding year. Five hundred and thirty-one of those cases were investigated with the result that 321 were sent up for trial. Fourteen of those cases were still before the Courts at the close of the year and, of the remainder, 283 ended in conviction and 24 in acquittal.

62. Cases of cattle-theft fell from 70 to 57, all but one of which were enquired into by the police. Nineteen of them were sent up for trial, 17 ending

in conviction and 1 in acquittal while one was still under trial at the close of 1913.

In addition to this, 14 receivers were convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code in respect to stolen cattle (an increase of 1 on the figure for 1912) so that the convictions for cattle-thieving and cognate offences totalled 31. In 1912 only 28 such convictions were obtained though the number of cases dealt with was considerably larger.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of cattle reported to have strayed which were never recovered fell from 226 to 175, though the number of reports of strays did not decrease materially.

The Superintendent refers to two cases of special interest. One of these was the capture of a gang of Chakras (professional cattle-thieves) who had "lifted" cattle from four villages in the Goela circle and carried them into Jaipur territory. It is refreshing to see that in this case assistance was given by a station-officer of the Jaipur Police and that he was promptly rewarded. The result was the conviction of seven professional cattle-thieves.

The 2nd case was chiefly remarkable for the reckless daring shown by the accused, a sowar in the Poona Horse. Coming to his home, on leave, he seized and carried off into Jaipur territory a valuable mare belonging to a local Rajput with whom he had a feud and, subsequently, twice returned to that village by night and set fire to stacks of fodder, valued at several thousand rupees, belonging to that same man. On these occasions he was seen by the villagers but, as he was armed with a gun and sword which he threatened to use if interfered with, they allowed him to escape unmolested. Finally, however, this man gave himself up to the District Magistrate at Pushkar and received the reward for his crimes in a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 379 and 435, Indian Penal Code.

63. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of criminal breach of trust dealt with by the police, no less than 46 true cases, falling under head being dealt with in 1913 as compared with 30 in the preceding year. No special reasons are given for this increase and the local police do not seem to have coped with it very successfully as only 28 of those cases came before the courts and the number of convictions actually obtained (22) was exactly the same as in 1912.

One case was of considerable importance and calls for special notice. This was breach of trust on the part of the chief cashier of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Audit Office at Ajmer. The case came to light in consequence of certain information which was given to the Deputy Auditor by his Head Clerk. That Officer, acting on the information he had received, checked the balance in the chief cashier's possession, unexpectedly, with the result that he found defalcations to the value of Rs. 52,000. The case was then handed over to the police with the ultimate result that the cashier was placed on his trial and convicted, being sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000.

64. None of the other offences in this class calls for special notice.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

65. Cases falling in this class numbered 2,903 for the year under report as compared with 3,531 for 1912. The decrease is confined almost entirely to offences falling under the head "Public Nuisances" and has been explained in paragraph 39 of this report.

All but seven of those cases came before the courts for trial and 2,834 terminated in conviction and 45 in acquittal while 17 were still under trial at the close of the year.

66. Excluding nine cases subsequently cut out as mistakes of law or fact and one case which was withdrawn, 52 prosecutions were instituted for vagrancy and bad livelihood. The number of prosecutions in 1912 and 1911 was 47 and 38 respectively, but no less than eight of the cases dealt with in 1913 had been initiated before the close of 1912.

All but eleven of these cases were prosecutions for vagrancy under section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It has always been found difficult to initiate prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara and no doubt one of the reasons is that given by the Superintendent of Police, namely, that only the District Magistrate has hitherto been empowered to deal with cases under that section. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent's recent representations on this subject to the Commissioner will receive sympathetic treatment.

Of the 11 prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, seven resulted in security being demanded from the persons concerned but, in two cases, no justification for demanding such security was found. The remaining two cases were still under trial at the close of the year.

Of the 41 prosecutions instituted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code (including eight which were brought forward from 1912) 35 ended in security being demanded and six in the persons implicated being discharged.

These results are not equal to those obtained under this head in former years and the necessity for the Superintendent to keep the institution of such cases in his own hand appears to have been somewhat overlooked. Unsuccessful prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code usually do more harm than good and the institution of cases of vagrancy followed by their subsequent withdrawal as mistakes of law or fact is a new departure which should not have been possible had proper care been exercised before action was taken.

The average security demanded in cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code amounted to Rs. 243 with an alternative of approximately 25½ months' imprisonment. Security was furnished in all but one instance.

In cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code the average security demanded was Rs. 65 with the alternative of slightly less than 7 months' imprisonment. Only one of the vagrants dealt with under that section was able to produce a surety for good behaviour.

67. Forty-three prosecutions for breaches of the Excise and Opium laws were instituted by the police during 1913 as compared with 53 in 1912 and 36 in 1911. Prosecutions under the Gambling Act also decreased from 24 to 12.

The Superintendent attributes these decreases to the various changes in the post of City Inspector which occurred during the year. It is undoubted that inactivity on the part of a City Inspector usually results in a decrease of such prosecutions and that informers will not assist the local police in such matters unless they are convinced that they will receive support. The subject should continue to receive the attention of the Superintendent of Police.

Property stolen and recovered.

68. The total amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,23,794 as compared with Rs. 65,444 in the preceding year. The percentage of recovery fell from 12 to 8 but scrutiny of the figures included in the return for 1913 shows clearly how little attention should be paid to such variations.

Practically the entire increase in the sum total of losses is due to the prosecution of the chief cashier of the Audit Office at Ajmer, details of which have already been furnished at paragraph 63 of this report. The defalcations in that case were computed at Rs. 52,000 while recoveries are shown as nil, though there is every reason to believe that a considerable portion of the sum embezzled will ultimately be recovered as a result of the civil action which is now pending.

Identification by means of Finger Impressions.

69. The finger impression slips of 160 persons were sent to the Bureau for search during 1913 as compared with 121 in the preceding year. Thirty-nine of those slips resulted in the identity of previously-convicted offenders being established. The work under this head continues to improve and the

Superintendent reports that he is arranging for all literate constables to be taught how to take rolled finger impressions accurately. One head-constable qualified as a "Proficient" during the year.

Absconded Offenders.

70. The names of 52 absconders figured on the registers of proclaimed offenders at the commencement of 1913. Fifteen names were added during the year bringing the total to 67. Twelve of those persons were, however, arrested during 1913 and the names of two others expunged for special reasons so that the closing balance was 53.

It is satisfactory to find that the improvement in the work under this head which took place in 1912 was sustained in the year 1913 and that the list of absconded offenders is not, all things considered, a very long one. As pointed out by the Superintendent the actual whereabouts of several of these absconders are known but the Extradition treaties do not permit of application being made for their surrender.

Surveillance over persons whose history-sheets have been prepared.

71. The number of history-sheets of convicts and suspects which were maintained at the close of 1912 was 461. During the year under report 109 new history-sheets were prepared making a total for disposal of 570.

Eighty-three of these were closed during 1913 for various reasons leaving a balance of 483 at the close of the year. Fifty-six of these are the dossiers of criminals who were reconvicted and imprisoned during the year.

The names of 107 persons figured on the surveillance register at the close of 1913 and proceedings were instituted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code against 6 of them during that year. The percentage of persons whose history-sheets are maintained but who are themselves untraceable (14) is still high but, as mentioned in previous reports, till Native States will arrange for an effective supervision of such persons when they go outside British India there is but small hope of any material improvement in this direction.

Co-operation with the police of Native States.

72. The Superintendent complains bitterly of the little assistance he has received from the police of adjoining Native States and especially of the obstructive attitude of the Mewar police. The Assistant Commissioner endorses his remarks on this subject and they both of them make suggestions as to the manner in which they consider relations might be improved. An annual report is scarcely a fitting document in which to deal with such questions but it may be noted that these officers are apparently unaware that on several occasions during the past seven years, at least, endeavours similar to those proposed by them have been made with a view to better co-operation but have failed owing to the attitude of the Durbars chiefly concerned.

Strength, cost and employment of the police.

73. There was no change in the sanctioned strength during the year under report. The actual cost of the force rose from Rs. 1,98,573 to Rs. 1,99,209 which is due to fortuitous circumstances.

Rewards and Punishments.

74. Two hundred and thirty-eight members of the force were rewarded in 1913 as compared with 165 in the preceding year. The total amount paid in rewards from all sources was Rs. 2,439 an increase of 720 on the aggregate paid in 1912. This increase was in rewards paid for meritorious services and in gambling cases. In addition to this, 16 chaukidars and 55 private persons were rewarded with sums aggregating Rs. 113 and Rs. 442 respectively. The Superintendent states that owing to lack of funds the payment of certain rewards which were earned in 1913 had to be postponed till after the close of the financial year but this is not quite a correct exposition of the case.

An additional grant was applied for and sanctioned but the orders of the Government of India were received too late for that additional grant to be utilised.

75. The total number of punishments inflicted was 35 as compared with 38 in the previous year. This figure includes 7 judicial punishments, 15 dismissals and 13 other departmental punishments. The judicial punishments include the conviction of one Sub-Inspector and one Head-constable under sections 193 and 218, Indian Penal Code, the conviction of three constables under other sections of the Penal Code and of two constables under section 29 of the Police Act. The case in which the two officers were concerned was a particularly disgraceful one and they richly deserved the sentences of four and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively passed upon them. Their actual offence was preparing a bogus inquest report to account for the disappearance of a woman of the Banda district who was suspected to have been made away with. They received a very substantial bribe to induce them to do this and it was a mere chance which brought the case to light.

One of the constables was convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, for killing a fellow-constable with whom he had had a quarrel when under the influence of liquor.

In spite of these individual cases it is satisfactory to note that the punishment-roll is not a heavy one though Mr. Goad hints that it would have been heavier had not local conditions inclined him towards leniency in all but the most flagrant cases.

HEALTH.

76. The health of the force was considerably better than in 1912. Deaths decreased from 9 to 4 and admissions to hospital totalled only 38 per cent. of the actual strength as compared with 49 in 1912.

CASUALTIES.

77. The following casualties occurred during the year:—

(1) Pension or gratuity	17
(2) Resignation without pension or gratuity	81
(3) Dismissal	22
(4) Discharge otherwise than above	29
(5) Desertion	13
(6) Death	4
	<hr/>
	166
	<hr/>

These figures show, once again, a slight advance on those of the previous year (when casualties totalled 161). This increase is chiefly in resignations which rose from 68 to 81.

The Superintendent has much to say regarding these resignations and the difficulties which stand in the way of his obtaining a sufficient supply of recruits, a question which has received special mention on various occasions of recent years. As, however, the whole question is being dealt with separately and certain proposals are about to be submitted which will, it is hoped, if accepted improve the existing state of affairs, it is unnecessary to discuss this matter further in this report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

78. The work of the Ajmer-Merwara police has once again been satisfactory as a whole.

Isolated cases have occurred in which officers and men have shown up badly, but it is a truism to state that such cases will occur from time to time in the best-regulated police force and a considerably larger number of instances in which exceptionally praiseworthy work was done could be quoted if space permitted and this was the proper place in which to enter such details.

The Superintendent passes severe strictures on the discipline of the force as a whole but longer experience of the district will probably alter his views to a certain extent in this respect and the heavier reward-roll and short list of punishments are evidence that things are not very unsatisfactory.

All police-stations and out-posts were inspected by a gazetted officer as well as by Circle Inspectors during the year. The new police-station at Todgarh was completed and handed over to the police during 1913 and other building projects carried through during the year were (1) alterations and additions to the Kekri police-station and (2) the erection of family quarters at two outposts in the Beawar police-circle.

Mr. Goad has for years borne the reputation of a hardworking, zealous and capable police-officer and since he assumed charge of the Ajmer-Merwara police he has more than maintained the reputation he has gained elsewhere. He may be relied upon to do all in his power to improve the work of his subordinates. The present standard of efficiency is, however, a marked improvement on the state of affairs which existed some years back and will bear comparison with that of many police forces in other parts of India.

(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (YEAR ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1913.)

79. During the year 1913, the office of District Magistrate, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Mr. B. J. Glancy, I.C.S., from 1st January to 11th March on which date he handed over charge to Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, M.A. I.C.S., who held it till the close of the year.

80. The total number of offences reported was 9,216 of which 8,014 were returned as true. Of these 2,088 were reported under the Police Act, against 2,963 in the preceding year.

81. The number of cases under the Opium Act was 5 as against 14 in the year 1912 and 20 in 1911.

82. The number of persons under trial in the year was 11,356; of these 6,939 were convicted.

83. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 12,969 and 7,968 respectively.

84. The number of persons placed on trial before the Honorary Magistrates was 6,424 as against 7,157 in 1912.

85. The average duration of each case was 29.3 days as compared with 27.17 in 1912.

86. The number of witnesses examined was 3,569, against 4,699 in the preceding year.

87. The number of persons placed on trial before the District Magistrate was 113.

88. The Court of Sessions dealt with the cases of 28 persons, as against 13 in 1912; of these 14 were convicted, 12 were discharged and 2 remained under trial.

89. The Railway Magistrate tried 107 persons, of whom 82 were convicted.

90. The number of appeals and revisions (excluding railway cases) dealt with by the Sessions Judge was 153 out of which 122 were rejected.

91. The sentence in 14 cases was reduced and in five reversed and a new trial was ordered in one case. The Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, III and Magistrate, 1st Class, Kekri, the Honorary Magistrates, Baghera, Kharwa, Pisangan and the Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate, 1st class, Nasirabad were inspected by the District Magistrate during the year under report.

92. The following Courts were inspected by the Commissioner :—

the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, the Deputy Magistrate, Beawar, the Tehsildar, Beawar, and the Naib Tehsildar, Beawar.

(3) CIVIL JUSTICE (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1913.)

*Vide State-
ments Nos. 17
to 25.*

93. The number of Courts during the year was 31.

94. The total number of suits (including miscellaneous) was 8,143 against 8,814 in the year 1912, showing a decrease of 701.

95. The total value of suits instituted this year was Rs. 7,38,476 as against Rs. 7,63,318.

96. Suits of all kinds, the value of which did not exceed Rs. 50, numbered 3,493.

97. The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal, including arrears, was 9,936. The number of contested suits disposed of was 942; 56 were decided by arbitration, and 5,214 without any contest. The number disposed of without trial was 2,063, and 211 suits were transferred to other Courts. The pending file at the close of the year was 1,450 as compared with 1,793 in the preceding year, and of the former 491 had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of contested civil suits was 136·7 days and that of uncontested suits 65·8.

APPEAL.

98. On the appellate side there were 463 appeals from decrees and orders, and the pending file at the close of the year was 226, against 221 in the preceding year. The average duration of appeals was 216·4 days, as against 208·0.

99. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 12,894, against 15,227. The number pending at the close of the year was 1,359, as compared with 2,260.

100. Judgment debtors were imprisoned in seven cases.

101. During the year the Commissioner inspected the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, Deputy Magistrate, Beawar, Tehsildar, Beawar and Naib Tehsildar, Beawar.

102. Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Berkely held charge of the post of additional District Judge for two months (November and December) during the year under report, and disposed of 18 civil and miscellaneous appeals.

(4) REGISTRATION. (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1913.)

*Vide State-
ment No. 26.*

103. The total number of all classes of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 6,572 as against 6,368 in the preceding year. The increase of 204 occurred chiefly under the head of non-testamentary documents relating to immovable property.

104. Out of the total number of documents presented for registration 3,014 documents or 45·56 per cent. of the whole as against 51·96 per cent. in the preceding year were registered by the Sub-Registrar, Ajmer.

105. The area of the agricultural land transferred by sale during the year was 11,218 bighas as compared with 11,128 bighas in the year 1912. The area of agricultural land transferred by mortgage was 14,467 bighas as compared with 19,211 bighas in 1912. The decrease seems largely due to the facilities available for obtaining loans from the Co-operative Credit Societies and villagers were not driven so largely to the necessity of having recourse to Mahajans for raising money.

106. The total value of the land transferred by sale and mortgage amounted to Rs. 7,04,308 or Rs. 1,829 more than in the preceding year.

107. The total receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 11,935 and Rs. 3,698, as against Rs. 11,466 and Rs. 3,595 respectively in 1912 showing a surplus of Rs. 8,237.

108. The system of recording thumb impressions worked well during the year.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

(5) MUNICIPALITIES. (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1914.)

109. The constitution of the Ajmer Municipal Committee remained unchanged.

110. During the year under report the Committee held 28 meetings, of which 9 were special and 19 ordinary. The average attendance at each meeting was 11.88 and 12.99 respectively.

111. The total income of the year was Rs. 5,22,246 as against Rs. 3,96,353 in 1912-13. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,30,196 as against Rs. 2,96,759 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 54,135.

112. If refunds are excluded, which amounted to Rs. 46,682 in 1912-13 and Rs. 40,336 in 1913-14, the figures for the two years compare as below :—

	1912-13	1913-14	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	3,49,671	4,81,910	1,32,239
Expenditure	2,50,077	5,89,860	3,39,783

113. The increase in receipts is mainly due to the first instalment amounting to Rs. 2,50,000 of the Government loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for the Bhaonta water works scheme having been drawn during the year under report.

114. The increase in expenditure is chiefly visible under the heads " water supply " and " conservancy."

115. The increase under the head " water supply " is due to the revised Bhaonta water supply scheme framed by the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, for a supplementary supply of water to Ajmer, having been accepted and put in hand during the year.

116. Under the head " conservancy," the increase is accounted for by the substitution of steam power for bullock traction from the tramway station to the trenching ground which is a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and by the purchase of additional rolling stock.

117. The gross and net receipts from Octroi in the two years are shown below :—

	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	2,10,085	1,63,403
1913-14	2,08,134	1,67,798
	<u>-1,951</u>	<u>+ 4,395</u>

118. The decrease of Rs. 1,951 in gross receipts has occurred chiefly under the items " sugar," " cloth," " metals " and " grain " and may be ascribed to the general scarcity prevailing in Ajmer and the surrounding districts.

119. The increase of Rs. 4,395 in net receipts is attributed to the fact that refunds fell short by Rs. 6,346 owing to less imports.

120. As stated above the total disbursements during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,30,196 against Rs. 2,96,759 the previous year.

121. The variations chiefly occurred under the following heads :—

Heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishment, etc.	1,102	...
Collection of taxes	1,434	...
Refunds . . . . .	...	6,346
Lighting	1,275	...
Water supply	2,37,834	...
Drainage	2,497	...
Conservancy	95,662	...
Roads	2,670	...
Public Instruction . . . . .	...	1,164

122. The increase under the heads "water supply" and "conservancy" has already been explained, as also the decrease under the head "refunds."

123. The increase under the head "office establishment, etc.," is due to increments to the Municipal staff.

124. The construction of additional rooms to certain Octroi out-posts and the tentative engagement of two extra peons to watch taxable articles taken by importers by the new Usri gate and the road from Risala-ki-Baori to the Phutakote are the causes which led to an increase under the head "collection of taxes."

125. The fact that 7 extra Aladdin lamps were provided in the city and suburbs explains the excess under the head "Lighting."

126. The increase under the head "Drainage" is due to the construction of two new drains and repairs to the Ganda Nala.

127. The increase under the head "Roads" is chiefly attributed to repairs to the Srinagar Road.

128. The decrease under the head "Public Instruction" is due chiefly to the fact that last year a gratuity of Rs. 500 was paid to the late headmaster of the city branch school.

129. A sum of Rs. 17,122 was paid during the year towards the liquidation of Government loans.

130. The balance of the loan still due from the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,76,381 at the end of the year.

131. The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 1-14-2 to Rs. 1-15-1.

132. The management of the Ajmer water works was in the hands of Mr. P. A. L. Cantin, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, up to the 4th December 1913 and from that date in the hands of Captain C. C. H. Hogg, R.E., with Mr. J. Gorman, Assistant Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officer, Ajmer Sub-Division, to assist them.

133. The first rainfall, registered on the 10th June 1913, was 1.55 inches when the Foy Sagar lake rose from 3.16 feet, the lowest point reached, to 4.80 feet. From this date the water level began to rise.

134. The total depth of the Foy Sagar between the sill of the lowest sluice and full supply level is 24 feet and the highest point recorded after the hot weather was 15.10 feet on the 1st September 1913.

135. The water level of the lake on the 1st April 1913 was 8.16 feet, so that between this and the 10th June 1913, the date of the first rainfall registered, the water level dropped 5.13 feet as against 6.49 feet registered from the 1st April to the 9th July of the previous year.

136. The total rainfall between June and September 1913 was only 8.25 inches, while for the whole year under report it was 14 inches, the normal fall being 21.09 inches.

137. The supply of water by gravitation being insufficient pumping had to be resorted to for 198 days from April to October 1913.

138. In addition to this, the Railway had to be called in to help and the water supplied by them from Budha Pushkar amounted to 92.30 million gallons.

139. On the 5th December 1913, Ajmer was favoured by a most providential fall of rain which measured 4.21 inches and the Foy Sagar lake was filled up to 9.75 feet above sluice level. The water was allowed to settle for a period of 39 days and then turned on to the city.

140. Regarding the question of taxing the Railway at Ajmer for indirect services rendered to them by the Municipality, which the Committee were willing to compound, the exact amount proposed on that account was Rs. 16,000 per annum with an assurance that for ten years the Municipality would not increase its present rates or impose any new tax for direct services rendered to the Railway. The matter has not, however, yet been definitely settled.

141. The revised estimate framed by the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, amounting to Rs. 5,19,462 for a supplementary supply of water from Bhaonta in the Sagarmati valley was adopted and submitted for sanction. An application was made to Government for a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 at Rs. 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 30 years. The loan applied for has been sanctioned and the first instalment of Rs. 2,50,000 has been paid. The Committee are very grateful for the contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 made by the Supreme Government to this Scheme and to the Local Government for permitting the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, to execute the work which it is understood is nearing completion.

142. The proposal of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to become a partner with the Municipal Committee in the existing and future water works schemes, was not agreed to by the Municipal Committee.

143. A scheme for issuing steam power instead of bullock traction to remove the excreta from the collecting station to the trenching ground is nearing completion.

144. A preliminary survey for a comprehensive drainage scheme is shortly to be carried out by Messrs. Lane Brown and Company of Lucknow.

145. The number of recorded births was practically the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 1,689 in 1913-14 and 1,694 in 1912-13.

146. The number of recorded deaths rose from 2,820 to Rs. 2,927.

147. The birth and death rate per mille of population was 19.58 and 33.95 against 19.63 and 32.22 respectively in the preceding year.

148. The mortality among children under five years of age was 1,492 (50.97 per cent. of the total mortality) against 1,246 in the previous year.

149. Seven deaths from Cholera and one from Small-pox were reported.

150. The total number of vaccinations performed in the Ajmer town and suburbs was 3,071 against 2,692 in the previous year. The number of primary vaccinations was 3,066 and of re-vaccinations 5 against 2,599 and 93 respectively last year.

151. 61 hoppers, 1 cart frame, 16 trollies, 3 iron tanks, 7 crowly carts, 2 steam engines and 160 hoppers with trollies have been purchased during the year.

152. One two-seated new moveable galvanized iron latrine and two one-seated moveable urinals have been provided near the Police Chowki at the Railway Station. Some more moveable public latrines and urinals are still required to be provided in different places in the city and suburbs. Many private privies are being improved so as to take moveable galvanized iron receptacles.

153. Three incinerators on trial are still in use and sanction has been given to construct more masonry incinerators.

154. There was no change in the Municipal boundaries during the year.

155. During the year under report, the Committee held 22 meetings of which 12 were Special and 10 Ordinary as compared with 12 Special and 9 Ordinary in 1912-13.

156. The total net income of the year amounted to Rs. 80,275 as against Rs. 91,189 in 1912-13 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,37,147 as against Rs. 57,000. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 26,258 exclusive of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government paper.

157. The decrease of Rs. 10,914 in the income is chiefly due to the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 made last year for Sanitary purposes but the head Octroi shows an increase of Rs. 13,893 which is mainly due to larger imports in consequence of the year being a favourable one for marriages, funeral feasts, etc., and to the realization of a larger amount from Kappas owing to the favourable rates of the market.

158. The incidence of Octroi taxation on a population of 22,800 was Rs. 3-4-11 per head as against Rs. 2-11-3 in the year 1912-13.

159. Compared with the previous year, the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 80,147 which occurred chiefly under the heads "General Administration," "Water Supply" and "Miscellaneous Works."

160. The Water Supply Scheme for Beawar from Jalia, which was matured last year, was brought into effect during the year under report.

161. The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 1,068 and 940 as against 1,058 and 1,089 in 1912-13.

162. There has been no change in the constitution of the Committee except Kekri Municipality the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ibrahim Khan Bhai in place of pality. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Doctor Chail Behari Lal, during the year under report.

163. The Committee held five Ordinary and five Special Meetings.

164. The total income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 18,951 and Rs. 11,334 as against Rs. 14,545 and Rs. 9,413 respectively in the year 1912-13. The closing balance on the 31st March 1914 was Rs. 18,849 inclusive of Rs. 2,000 invested in Government securities.

165. The increase of Rs. 4,406 in receipts is chiefly due to the Government grant of Rs. 5,000 for sanitary improvements.

166. The increase of Rs. 1,920 in expenditure was mainly under the heads "Octroi," "Conservancy," "Public Instruction" and "Gardens and Arboriculture" and "General Miscellaneous" which includes Rs. 393 on account of the purchase of a Type-writer.

167. The incidence of Octroi taxation was Rs. 1-15-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per head of the population during the year under report, as against Rs. 2-0-4 in 1912-13.

168. The number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 205 and 182 as against 232 and 231 respectively in the preceding year.

169. The accounts of this Municipality were checked by the Auditors of the Local Funds Accounts, United Provinces, Allahabad, during November 1913.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

170. The year under report comprised rabi 1320 fasli and kharif 1321 Fasli.

171. The Rabi crops which depended on the rainfall of 1912 were fair (10 annas and 9 annas and 9 pies respectively) in the Beawar and Ajmer Tahsils and good (15 annas and 6 pies) in the Todgarh Tahsil.

172. The Kharif crops depending on the rainfall of 1913 gave an average outturn 2 annas in the rupee in the dry area and 14 annas in the rupee in the wet area in the Ajmer Tahsil, 5 annas in the Beawar Tahsil and 15 annas in the Todgarh Tahsil.

Ajmer.

173. The area sown for the Rabi of 1912-13 was 31,597½ acres of which 399½ failed. The outturn was estimated at 3,89,548 maunds. The area under cultivation for the Kharif of 1913-14 was 108,434 acres of which 55,687 or more than 53 per cent failed. The outturn was estimated at 205,093 maunds.

174. The actual collections on account of these two harvests amounted to Rs. 201,064 against Rs. 240,018 last year.

175. The arrears of revenue realized amounted to Rs. 17,552.

176. The total collections came to Rs. 218,616 as against Rs. 265,279 in 1912-13. The revenue outstanding out of the current year's demand at the close of the year, was Rs. 52,673.

177. Rs. 8,985 were advanced as takavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 22,510 for the construction of tanks in Istimrari estates.

178. Under the Agriculturists Loans Act Rs. 300 were advanced to cultivators in the Kahlsa villages and Rs. 23,800 to the Istimrardars. The recoveries of both principal and interest under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 12,964 out of a demand of Rs. 57,797 of which Rs. 37,773 representing old and irrecoverable arrears were remitted under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. The total amount of advances which remained outstanding under the two Acts at the close of the year were Rs. 103,990.

179. During the year grass valued at Rs. 12,870 was distributed as Takavi to the Agriculturists.

Merwara.

180. The area sown for the Rabi of 1912-13 was 17,511 acres of which 1,193½ acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 189,329 maunds. In the Kharif of 1913-14, 64,572 acres of land were brought under cultivation of which 35,276 (or more than 54 per cent) failed. The outturn was estimated at 163,845 maunds.

181. The collection of revenue on account of these two harvests amounted to Rs. 82,565 as compared with Rs. 78,639 in 1912-13 and Rs. 4,035 were realized on account of previous years, the total collections thus amounting to Rs. 86,600 during the year. Rs. 7,806 were remitted on account of agricultural calamities. The amount of revenue out of the current year's demand which remained uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 13,838.

182. Rs. 15,575 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 3,182 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The realizations under both Acts amounted to Rs. 3,748 against a demand of Rs. 117,690; out of which Rs. 104,943 were remitted under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. The total advances which remained outstanding under the two Acts at the close of the year in both the Tahsils of Merwara was Rs. 93,817. During the year under report grass worth Rs. 24,687 was distributed as Takavi to the Agriculturists.

Exploring Licenses.

183. During the year under report one license to explore for minerals Mines in the Ajmer District for one year was granted to Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy, Vakil, Ajmer.

184. No exploring license was granted in the Merwara District.

Prospecting Licenses.

185. Four Prospecting Licenses for mica in the Ajmer District were granted each for one year, one to Mr. Imam Bakhsh Ishaq Ali, one to Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy, Vakil, and two to L. Ram Dayal. Five licenses were issued in the Merwara District each for one year to Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy, Vakil.

Mining Leases.

186. No lease was granted either in the Ajmer or the Merwara District.

Mining Contracts in istimrari estates.

187. Four Mining Contracts were sanctioned in the Istimrari estates as noted below :—

No.	Name of estate.	In whose favour.	For what mineral.	Period.
1	Sawar . . .	Mr. W. C. Morley . . .	Mica	* 5 years.
2	Kharwa . . .	B. Sunder Mall Ram Chandra	Mica (including felsper and venolin material for pottery purposes.)	11 „
3	Nandsi . . .	Seths Inder Chand Chintaman Das.	Garnet	6 „
4	Kalahera Bogla . .	Mr. G. F. Guy . . .	Mica	5 „

* Cancelled in December 1913.

188. The returns of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Trade, metre gauge, show an increase in the number of passengers booked from stations in Ajmer-Merwara from 1,364,028 in 1912 (calendar year) to 1,485,626 in 1913-1914 (financial year).

189. The grain traffic of the two most local trade centres for the year under report and the previous calendar year is given below :—

	1912 (calendar year).	1913-14 (financial year).
	Tons.	Tons.
Ajmer—		
Imports	14,749	14,627
Exports	402	231
Balance in favour of imports . . .	14,347	14,396
Beawar—		
Imports	15,706	9,921
Exports	6,048	1,794
Balance in favour of imports . . .	9,658	8,127

190. Imports of cotton at Beawar were 8,940 tons during the year under report (1913-1914), and exports of raw cotton were 9,295 tons.

191. The Railway statistics are now published by financial and not calendar half years as was the case before.

192. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on Public Works. Public Works in the Ajmer-Merwara district (exclusive of irrigation works, Canals and Railways) amounted to Rs. 3,00,774, of which Rs. 2,79,810 were spent on works within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner as against Rs. 2,38,512 in 1912-13.

193. The chief works carried out during the year were :—

1. Constructing a new building for the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Nasirabad.
2. Converting the old Veterinary School building at Ajmer into a Normal School.
3. Making additions and alterations to the Branch School at Ajmer.
4. Constructing Secondary Vernacular schools in the district.
5. Extending the new Cemetery at Ajmer.
6. Providing certain accommodation for the Extra Assistant Commissioner's court at Beawar.
7. Providing family quarters to the Kekri Police Station.
8. Making additions and alterations to the Public Works Department Office at Beawar.
9. Constructing a Civil inspection bungalow at Ajmer.
10. Constructing Residency Surgeon's and Chief Medical Officer's Office and servant's quarters at Ajmer.
11. Widening the 2nd mile of the Ajmer-Beawar road.
12. Widening miles 2, 3 and 4 of the Ajmer-Nasirabad road.
13. Improving and reconstructing the Beawar road Sub-drains along King Edward Memorial, Ajmer.
14. Widening the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th miles of the Ajmer-Jaipur road.
15. Converting road drains into culverts on the Nasirabad-Deoli road.
16. Constructing a bridge on the Beawar-Dawair road at 18 mile 7 f.
17. Making new plantations on Imperial roads in Ajmer-Merwara.

194. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 1,34,209. Revenue credited to Imperial Civil Works during 1913-14 on account of Ajmer-Merwara was Rs. 7,700 including Rs. 1,129, Rs. 852 and Rs. 660 on account of rent of the Agency House at Deoli, the Agency Surgeon's quarters at Deoli and the Cantonment Magistrate's bungalow at Nasirabad, respectively.

Roadside plantation.

195. At the beginning of the year the total length of the roads with avenues was 81 miles. During the year 8 miles of Imperial and 3 miles of District Fund roads were planted with young trees, thereby making a total length of 92 miles of avenue roads. The number of trees planted to fill up blanks was 1,580. The total cost of planting and maintaining the trees on both Imperial and District Fund roads amounted to Rs. 6,734 against Rs. 6,013 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the larger supply of

Imperial—
Ajmer-Kishengarh.
Beawar-Sendra.
District Fund—
Beawar Jawaja.

iron tree guards on the roads noted in the margin and to the additional cost of fodder owing to the scarcity.

196. The expenditure on Imperial roads was Rs. 4,670 and on District Fund roads Rs. 2,064.

197. The maintenance of Nurseries cost Rs. 263 from Imperial and Rs. 127 from the District Fund.

198. The income derived from the sale of dry wood and babul pods, etc., amounted to Rs. 710 against Rs. 493 in the previous year.

199. The number of raingauges maintained in Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1913—1914 was 87 (including those kept in the stores of the Public Works Department and used in the rainy season only for recording rainfall at certain tanks) against 86 shown in the report for 1912-1913. All the raingauges were inspected by District Officers and found in efficient condition. All except one are Symon's gauges.

200. The progress made during the year under report has been on the whole satisfactory. The number of all kinds of societies has risen from 282 to 357, the membership from 8,611 to 11,162 and the gross working capital from

Rs. 9,95,450 to Rs. 14,85,833. Two new urban banks, with limited liability, to finance the rural societies, were established during the year, namely, at Pisangan and Kekri, while there has been an addition of 73 rural societies with unlimited liability, against 279 last year. The working capital of the five central societies was Rs. 7,50,323 against Rs. 4,92,245 while that of the agricultural societies was Rs. 7,35,510 against Rs. 5,03,205. These figures include Rs. 6,60,927 received from the central societies against Rs. 4,12,096 last year. After deducting this amount there is a net working capital of all kinds of societies of Rs. 8,24,905 against Rs. 5,83,353. To the capital of central societies (Rs. 7,50,323), the Ajmer Central Bank contributed Rs. 5,45,039 against Rs. 4,21,901, Beawar Rs. 1,77,934 against Rs. 66,853, Nasirabad Rs. 17,488 against Rs. 3,491, Pisangan Rs. 9,205 and Kekri Rs. 657.

The Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.

201. Out of the share capital of Rs. 1,00,000 in the Ajmer central bank, Rs. 98,750 have been already fully subscribed. Of this Rs. 74,800 is the share capital of members and Rs. 23,950 that of its affiliated agricultural societies, against Rs. 65,750 last year. The deposits of all kinds including the reserve fund amount to Rs. 4,46,289 against Rs. 3,56,151, thus bringing the total working capital to Rs. 5,45,039 against Rs. 4,21,901. The number of members of this central bank is 381 individuals and 186 rural societies against 270 and 171 last year.

202. Loans issued during the year to individual members were Rs. 48,790 and to rural societies Rs. 2,24,276 to the central bank, Beawar Rs. 25,000, total Rs. 2,98,066, to which the balance of last year, Rs. 3,95,091 may be added, thus the total loan issued comes to Rs. 6,93,157. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 2,03,953. The balance recoverable was Rs. 4,89,204.

The Beawar Central Bank, Limited.

203. The share capital of individual members was Rs. 14,475 against Rs. 13,250 last year and of the affiliated societies Rs. 4,100. Loans from Government Rs. 25,000 for reproductive purposes and Rs. 6,667 for grass : besides a loan of Rs. 25,000 from the Ajmer Central Bank Rs. 1,02,551 on account of deposits and the reserve fund was Rs. 141-2-6. The total working capital thus comes to Rs. 1,77,934. The number of members rose from 40 to 151. Loans issued during the year to 127 rural societies were Rs. 1,87,324 given out of the last year's balance and the receipts of this year.

The Nasirabnd Co-operative Bank, Limited.

204. The working capital was thus formed :—

	Rs.
Share capital	3,750
Deposits	13,738
	<hr/>
	17,488
	<hr/>

Eleven societies having 301 members were financed to the extent of Rs. 21,003, while Rs. 1,700 were given to individual members out of the balance of last year and receipts of this year.

The Pisangan Co-operative Bank, Limited.

205. This Bank was established in October 1913. Its capital was fixed at Rs. 50,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, to finance the rural societies in Khalsa villages within a distance of 20 miles from Pisangan as also the individual members of the bank. The share capital during the year was

Rs. 550 while the deposits of all sorts amounted to Rs. 8,655, bringing the working capital to Rs. 9,205. Five societies were financed during the year.

The Kekri Central Bank, Limited.

206. This was established on 7th May 1914 and before the close of the year could only collect a working capital of Rs. 657, from this a loan of Rs. 307 was issued to one society of Para village.

Agricultural Societies.

207. Of the 352 societies, 75 are in istimrari villages, 49 in jagir or minor istimrari villages and 228 in khalsa villages 99 in Ajmer and 129 in Merwara). Of these Societies 3 have not worked and 4 of these depend for their finance on the Masuda estate and 3 on the Bhina estate. The remaining 342 were financed by the central banks as under :—

Ajmer	198
Beawar	127
Kekri	1
Nasirabad	11
Pisangan	5
	<hr/>
	342
	<hr/>

208. Loans issued during the year to rural societies in the Ajmer district amounted to Rs. 2,53,034 and in Merwara to Rs. 2,14,910, total Rs. 4,67,944. Balance of the last year's loans was Rs. 4,78,190. Thus the total loans amounted to Rs. 9,46,134; of these Rs. 1,56,890 was recovered from members of the rural societies in Ajmer and Rs. 81,861 from Merwara; total Rs. 2,38,751, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,07,383, against Ajmer Rs. 5,04,595 and against Merwara Rs. 2,02,787.

209. Considering the year of scarcity, which was general in the district, the recovery of the loans appears to be satisfactory. The net profit of all the 5 central societies was Rs. 23,026 as compared with Rs. 11,382. The amount of last year's reserve fund was Rs. 7,373 while that of 1911-12 was Rs. 2,231.

210. The charges on account of the Registrar's administrative staff amounted to Rs. 8,802. None of the societies had to lodge any suits in the civil courts.

211. Mr. S. Wilberforce, I.C.S., of the Punjab, was deputed to Ajmer-Merwara during the cold weather and made an extensive tour in the district. His interesting and valuable report shows that there is excellent promise for the success of co-operative societies in this district.

212. In order to judge the progress effected the special features of the year must be taken into consideration inasmuch as the district was suffering from scarcity, approaching to famine in Merwara. The central banks have been invaluable agencies for the relief of distress in Ajmer-Merwara.

213. The Ajmer central bank recovered Rs. 1,65,730 out of a total demand of Rs. 5,75,377, or less than one-third and postponed the rest. The loans issued in Ajmer during the year were less than those of the last year for the reason that those who could restrict their needs did not take new loans as they thought they could not repay them, but simply asked for postponement of their repayment instalments. With the Beawar central bank the case was different. It had a financial crisis, in which it was assisted by a loan of Rs. 35,000 from the Mosuda estate, Rs. 20,000 from the King Edward Memorial fund, Rs. 25,000 from the Ajmer central bank, Rs. 25,000 as Government takavi for reproductive purposes, and Rs. 6,667 on account of grass takavi, besides other loans; and thus obtained sufficient funds to meet the needs of the rural societies and was able to tide over the time till the 30th June.

214. The purposes for which loans were given are detailed below :—

	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Purchase of land	1,100	...	1,100
2. Improvement of land and wells	23,099	57,064	80,163
3. Payments of old debts	23,844	8,610	32,454
4. Redemption of land	6,977	1,878	8,855
5. Purchase of bullocks	18,216	6,795	25,011
6. Purchase of milch cattle	2,842	4,627	7,469
7. Purchase of seed	41,002	29,404	70,406
8. Purchase of agricultural implements	3,116	1,202	4,318
9. Trade purposes	4,109	3,326	7,435
10. Marriages and deaths	6,333	2,308	8,641
11. Building and repair of houses	540	...	540
12. Purchase of fodder	99,359	82,148	1,81,507
13. Payment of rent	1,367	4,489	5,856
14. Maintenance	5,000	6,000	11,000
15. Weeding, etc., charges	13,024	2,000	15,024
16. Miscellaneous	3,105	5,059	8,164
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,53,033	2,14,910	4,67,943
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

215. Thus it will appear that loans have been given freely for all kinds of purposes, and it is believed that they have generally been applied to the purposes for which they were taken.

SECTION V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL.

(1) Land and water revenue.

216. The year under report, which includes the accounts for the Rabi harvest of 1320 and the kharif of 1321 fasli, was a year of scarcity. The average rainfall of the year was 11.88 inches, the normal being 21 inches. The outturn of the rabi was fair and that of the kharif poor.

217. The system of fluctuating assessment in the 46 villages selected at the time of the settlement again worked well.

218. The practical results both in regard to the area sown and the revenue realised show a decrease when compared with the standard fixed at the time of the settlement. This is due to the scanty rainfall and failure of crops.

219. The following table compares for the variable villages, the revenue actually assessed for the year 1321 fasli with the standard fixed at the settlement.

Tahsil.	STANDARD.			Annual crop rate tank revenue for 15 years including famine.	ACTUAL FOR 1321 FASLI.			Average crop rate tank assessed 1321 Fasli.
	Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Total.		Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ajmer . . .	15,411 0 6	1,517 6 6	16,928 7 0	11 8 5	11,139 0 0	561 0 0	11,699 0 0	143 0 0
Beawar . . .	2,800 1 10	1,053 0 2	3,853 11 0	2,184 10 10	982 10 10	59 6 2	1,042 1 0	417 13 0
TOTAL . . .	18,211 2 4	2,570 15 8	20,782 2 0	2,193 1 3	12,121 10 10	619 6 2	12,741 1 0	563 13 0

220. The current demand on account of land and water revenue and miscellaneous receipts for the year amounted to Rs 3,56,295 against Rs. 3,71,826 for the year 1912-13. The decrease of Rs. 15,531 was due to scanty rainfall. Including the arrears of previous years the total demand aggregated Rs. 3,90,434. Out of the Rs. 3,05,218 were realised as against Rs. 3,66,270 in the previous year as shown below :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears	47,613	21,588
Revenue of the year	3,18,657	2,83,630
	3,66,270	3,05,218

221. During the year under report the total amount remitted was Rs. 8,276, of which Rs. 470 only represented suspended arrears long outstanding against the Istimrardars of Para, Kodah, Rughunathgarh and Manoherpura. Rs. 25,709 are under provisional remission in the Khelsa villages.

222. The retail prices of the principal food grains, barley and maize varied in April 1913 from 12 seers 13 chattaacks in the Ajmer Tahsil to 14 seers 12 chattaacks in Beawar.

223. In May to September they remained between 13 seers 2 chattaacks and 15 seers 4 chattaacks.

224. From October to the end of the year the prices showed a tendency to rise and ranged from 11 seers 8 chattaacks to 14 seers.

225. Since conditions were unfavourable in the autumn of 1913 arrangements were made for opening test works at Jaswantpura (in Ajmer Tahsil) and Kheradand (in Beawar Tahsil). The Jaswantpura test work was however closed almost at once as very few persons came to it. A good fall of rain in the first week of December 1913 in the Ajmer Tahsil relieved the situation greatly, and no further test works were required. At the Kheradund work people from the affected parts of the Beawar Tahsil which had received practically no rain in the cold weather continued to work until nearly the end of March 1914. Gratuitous Relief also was distributed in some villages of the Ajmer and Beawar Tahsils where distress prevailed.

226. The table below compares the results of the enumeration of agricultural stock during the year under report with the two previous years :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Cows and bullocks	190,047	188,563	190,757
Buffaloes	23,183	26,494	35,114
Sheep and goats	276,188	229,848	244,768

227. There was no epidemic disease among cattle throughout the year except foot and mouth disease which prevailed in Gegal (Ajmer Tahsil) and Small-pox in Pipli (Todgarh Tahsil).

228. Local fodder for cattle was extremely scarce, and supplies had to be imported from Gujrat, Malwa and elsewhere. A concession in Railway freight was granted by the Government of India and proved of the utmost value, saving the lives of thousands of head of cattle which would otherwise have inevitably starved.

229. These fodder Depôts were opened at Ajmer, Nasirabad and Beawar and grass takavi was issued from there to the villagers who stood in need of it. In Ajmer District 14,978 maunds 34 seers of grass valued at Rs. 12,870-6-2 was distributed as takavi to the agriculturists and in Merwara 20,273 maunds valued at Rs. 18,020-7-1. 7,500 maunds of grass costing Rs. 6,666-10-8 was issued to the Co-operative Credit Societies.

230. Besides the arrangements made by Government a number of private depôts were opened where fodder was sold to the public and the local forest reserves were also thrown open for grazing purposes.

231. Boundary pillars and survey and plot marks were inspected by the Revenue officials from time to time—261 pillars and survey and plot marks were found damaged and steps were taken to put them in order.

232. The number of boundary cases pending from the last year was 12. These cases, except one (struck off owing to its having been compromised), have already been proposed to be made over to a special boundary settlement officer as soon as one is appointed.

233. No new boundary disputes have been instituted during the year.

234. In accordance with the rules regarding the correct maintenance of the Khasra and maps, 3,399 corrections were made during the year under report. The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars constantly made inspecting tours in the district and spent on an average 93 days on tour in the Ajmer Tahsil and 102 and 129 days in the Beawar and Todgarh Tahsils respectively.

235. The Ajmer and Beawar Tahsils were inspected by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Todgarh Tahsil by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

Eighty-seven writs, 75 warrants of arrest and 12 warrants of attachment were issued for the recovery of land and water revenue and takavi, but no person was imprisoned in default of payment. Nine warrants of attachment were issued against the Istimrardars for the recovery of revenue due by them.

236. In the Ajmer Tahsil 5,607 mutation cases were instituted and disposed of during the year under report. In Merwara the number of institutions and disposals of such cases was 4,868 and 4,586 respectively.

237. In the Ajmer District land measuring 2 bighas 10 biswas was acquired for a cemetery and 1 biswa for the extension of Negelao Police outpost. A

sum of Rs. 2,420 was paid on account of compensation and land revenue amounting to two annas and three pies was remitted.

238. Land measuring .04 acres at Sonia was acquired for the water works scheme of the Beawar Municipality, on payment of Rs. 3,585-14 by way of compensation.

239. In the Istimrari Estates of Pisangan and Jalia land measuring 30,788 and 2,760 square yards respectively was taken for the construction of secondary schools without payment of any compensation on the condition that in the event of the abolition of the schools, the building would be the property of the estate.

240. Government Forest land at Ajmer in Mahwa Bir, measuring 6 biswas 3 biswansis at an estimated market value of Rs. 160 was sold to Colonel O. H. Pritchard, I. A., of the Indian Political Department, whose wife's tomb is situated there.

241. The Ajmer Taluqdars Loan Regulation II of 1911 received the assent of the Governor-General on the 25th May 1911, and rules were published under section 20 thereof on the 8th May 1912. Loans aggregating Rs. 1,41,283 with interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were granted during the year under report for discharging the liabilities of 9 Taluqdars.

242. Out of the demand of Rs. 4,319, Rs. 182 were paid up during the year 1913-14 and Rs. 810 (besides Rs. 5-12-2 on account of over-due interest) after the close of the year, while the recovery of the balance Rs. 3,327 had to be postponed to future dates owing to the scarcity prevailing in the district.

243. The Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation III. of 1914 came into force with effect from the 28th March 1914.

(2) *Opium, Excise and Drugs.*

244. The gross receipts from excise, opium and drugs amounted to Rs. 3,57,233 against Rs. 3,51,961 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,272, which is chiefly noticeable under the head of hemp drugs and is due to comparatively high prices having been offered at the time of sale of the hemp drugs farms by the bidders owing to keen competition. The expenditure on the excise establishment amounted to Rs. 18,687 as compared with Rs. 18,468 in the preceding year. The net profit on the year's working thus amounted to Rs. 3,38,546 against Rs. 3,33,493 in the year 1912-13.

245. The year under review is the sixth year of the contract supply system. The rates at which country spirits are supplied by the Contractor are as follows :—

	<i>Mohwa.</i>	<i>Gur.</i>
	25 U. P.—50 U. P.	25 U. P.—50 U. P.
Rate per gallon.	0 13 6—0 8 0	0 15 0—0 9 6.

246. The receipts under the head Country Spirits amounted to Rs. 3,03,954 as compared with Rs. 3,02,976 in the year 1912-13.

247. The total issues of country liquor from the Ajmer distillery were 50856.4 proof gallons as against 51779.7 gallons in 1912-13. The decrease in consumption was due to the unfavourable season. The still head duty on spirits issued for consumption in urban and rural areas was as follows :—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Urban area	4 6 0 per proof gallon.
Rural „	3 12 0 Do.

248. The number of country liquor shops in the District was the same as last year, *viz.*, 128.

249. The question of restricting the issue of temporary licenses for the sale of spirits at fairs and festivals was kept in view, but no change in the present practice appeared necessary.

250. The privilege of tapping and vending *tari* is held by a Contractor. A sum of Rs. 275 was recovered in advance on account of the contract money for

the year 1914-15. The number of shops for vending *tari* was 4; 320 trees were tapped, the yield being 7,154 gallons of *tari*.

251. The number of licenses issued during the year for the sale of foreign Foreign liquor was 19 against 16 last year. The license fees for the wholesale and Liquors. retail vend of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor amounted to Rs. 1,749 against Rs. 2,144 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that the fees for three licenses which were due in March 1914 were recovered and credited into the treasury in 1914-15 instead of in 1913-14. Statistics showing the wholesale and retail vend and consumption of foreign liquors are given in appendices 40-B and 40-C.

252. The receipts under opium amounted to Rs. 30,825 against Rs. 29,059 Opium. in 1912-13. The increase is due to comparatively high bids having been offered at the time of sale of contracts by bidders.

253. Opium weighing 39 maunds 16 seers 12 chattaks 6 mashas was imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara, the import duty realized being Rs. 6,308 against 42 maunds 37 seers 13 chattaks 5 mashas and Rs. 6,872 respectively in the preceding year.

254. The total number of licenses issued during the year for the wholesale vend of opium was the same as last year, *viz.*, 10.

255. The number of shops for the retail and wholesale vend of opium was 40, *viz.*, 8 in the Municipal and 32 in the rural areas.

256. No license was issued for the cultivation of opium during the year under review.

257. The contraband opium sent to the Ghazipur factory amounted to 3 seers 10 chattaks $1\frac{1}{4}$ tola.

258. The receipts from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 20,239 against Hemp Drugs. Rs. 17,364 in the preceding year. The increase is due to larger bids at the time of the sale of shops owing to keen competition.

259. The number of shops for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 16.

260. During the year 76 persons were prosecuted under the Excise Act of Prosecution. whom 57 were convicted. Under the Opium Act 5 persons were prosecuted and 4 were convicted. No chandu or madak denkeeper was prosecuted during the year. The number of opium smoking dens was 8 as against 12 in the preceding year. 89 persons against 152 last year were convicted under the Police Act for drunkenness during the year under report, *vide* statement No. 40-A.

261. Restrictions have been placed on the importation of cocaine which is Cocaine Traffic. permitted only under cover of permits and "no objection" certificates granted by the Collector, such permits being granted only to Managers of hospitals and charitable dispensaries and to medical practitioners. The quantity imported thereunder was 2 oz. 5 drams 65 grains during the year 1913-14. The export and transport of drugs are not provided for in the rules and the possession of cocaine is strictly and carefully limited.

262. In spite of the restrictions placed upon the traffic, cocaine is smuggled from (1) Delhi, (2) Bombay, (3) Karachi, but mostly from Delhi. There are various ingenious methods of smuggling cocaine. It is smuggled in (1) fruit parcels, (2) railway parcels, (3) Post Office parcels, (4) shoes, (5) looking glasses, (6) Harmoniums and other instruments used for singing.

263. When it is smuggled by persons from Delhi or Bombay, the persons employed for the purpose are generally old miserable looking men or women or persons in disguise of fakirs, etc., one man is not sent more than once for bringing cocaine.

264. The wholesale dealers in cocaine at Delhi generally send this drug with servants to Ajmer. These persons sometimes change their railway tickets at Jaipur or Phalera. They are generally new to the business and cannot be suspected as smugglers by the excise staff, who without reasonable doubt do not search the body or luggage of the passengers. The cocaine thus received is taken by the wholesale vendors at Ajmer, who sell it in quantities of not less than an ounce or two at time to their selected customers. The price of cocaine

is taken a few hours before sale and the money received is not kept in the house through fear that some coins marked by an Excise Officer may have been introduced. The cocaine vendors do not generally keep cocaine in their houses. Very often a house is taken on rent without a rent note being executed in a building which under the law cannot be called a house in exclusive possession of the cocaine vendor.

265. The methods of selling cocaine by retail are also very ingenious. The sale proceeds of cocaine are taken a few hours before sale. The vendor himself does not sell cocaine to a purchaser unless he is a man whom he can trust. Very often small boys are employed for the purpose. They are paid about Re. 1 per diem and are given a small quantity of cocaine for eating.

266. Sometimes small packets of cocaine are placed in the holes of the walls of the houses which are guarded by the servants of the vendors. The purchasers are shown the places from some distance by the guards.

267. In one or two cases it has been noticed that the vendor sits in a room with two or three of his friends which is locked from the inside and in the walls of which two small holes are made. The purchasers pass the money through one hole and the cocaine is given through another hole by one of the gang. The doors being very strong cannot be quickly broken, and on an alarm being given the cocaine can be easily destroyed. A number of females are addicted to the use of cocaine. It has found access to the zenana and has produced many harmful effects. The cocaine is sometimes sold in streets in the night. The sale of cocaine has been brought to an incredibly fine art and the vendors are protected by an organisation that is both efficient and invulnerable. There are spies, watchmen, sellers, inducers, etc. One lb. 15 ozs. 2 drams of cocaine was confiscated during the year 1913-14. Despite the many raids and arrests of cocaine smugglers by the Excise staff, among whom special mention may be made of Munshi Pearey Lal in charge of the urban area the illicit traffic of cocaine does not seem to decrease. The Excise Officers will be able to accomplish much more if the present Act is so amended as to bring all these auxiliaries within the clutches of the law and make spies and other agents liable to prosecution. There being a large profit in the sale of cocaine the vendors do not give up this malpractice and are prepared to run serious risks; but they take all possible precautions at the time of sale. The detection of such cases is not an easy matter. It may sometimes even involve grave bodily danger to an Excise Officer. Picked men with good pay and with good future prospects are therefore needed to suppress this smuggling. With the scope of law widened and with a strong Excise staff, it is believed that an appreciable stand could be made in Ajmer-Merwara against the traffic in this pernicious drug.

268. Seventeen persons were prosecuted for possession or sale of cocaine during the year of whom 15 were convicted and two acquitted.

269. The Excise Criminal Intelligence Bureau was established in May 1913 when Mr. Comber visited Ajmer. No gazette is issued from this district as the smuggling of excisable articles from and to British provinces is comparatively small. The Assistant Commissioner and Collector of Excise is the Superintendent of Excise Intelligence Bureau at Ajmer. He is kept informed of all cases of smuggling that come to the notice of the Excise Officers. Information of interest concerning any British Province is communicated to the Superintendent of the Excise Intelligence Bureau of that Province. A Criminal register is maintained in accordance with Mr. Comber's suggestion.

(3) Stamps.

270. The gross income from stamps amounted to Rs. 1,69,241 as against Rs. 1,79,071 in the year 1912-1913 as detailed below :—

	1912-18.	1913-14.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial stamps . . .	1,23,186	1,18,123	5,063
Non-Judicial stamps . .	55,885	51,118	4,767
	<u>1,79,071</u>	<u>1,69,241</u>	

271. The decrease of Rs. 9,830 in the sale of stamps is due to the scarcity prevailing in the district.

272. No prosecution took place for any breach of the stamp law nor was anything recovered on account of pauper suit.

273. The number of stamp vendors was the same as in the last year, namely 32. The discount paid to them amounted to Rs. 3,186 as against Rs. 3,432 in 1912-13.

274. The total charges in connection with the working of the stamp department amounted to Rs. 19,098 as compared with Rs. 18,202 in the previous year.

(4) *Income Tax.*

275. The number of persons assessed to income tax during the year under report was 882 against 866 last year.

276. The final demand and collections as compared with those for 1912-13 are as follows :—

	1913-14	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand	79,065	72,781
Collections	77,702	73,521

277. The gross collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 79,894 as against Rs. 72,230 in the previous year as shown below :—

	1913-14	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax	77,702	69,786
Arrears	2,180	2,494
Penalties	12	—
Total	79,894	72,230

278. There were no prosecutions during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 12 was recovered on account of penalties. The cost of collection was Rs. 1,634 (including refunds Rs. 237) against Rs. 5,628 last year, the net profit accruing to Government on the year's working was thus Rs. 78,260 compared with Rs. 66,602 in the preceding year.

279. In the Ajmer District the Extra Assistant Commissioner I. Ajmer exercised the powers of a Collector for making all assessments under Part IV up to the sum of Rs. 250 on an income of Rs. 9,600 and for hearing and passing orders on objections filed under section 26 of the Act against the assessments made by him. The Collector of Ajmer exercised the revisional powers of the Commissioner under section 27 of the Act, in regard to petitions preferred against all orders made by the Extra Assistant Commissioner I. under section 26 of the Act. The number of objections was 82, all under Part IV. Of these 12 were allowed, 14 were partly accepted, 2 were enhanced, 54 were rejected and no objection remained pending. Two applications for revision were presented under section 27 of the Act to the Commissioner from the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, of these one was rejected and the other was partly accepted. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, exercised the powers of a Collector for the Merwara District.

280. The collections under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Income Tax Act were respectively 29.28, 7.57, 7.90 and 29.42 per cent of the entire assessment in Ajmer-Merwara. The incidence of Income Tax per head of population in the city of Ajmer calculated on the amount collected during the year was annas 5 as against annas 4 in the previous year.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

281. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 46,322. Receipts amounted to Rs. 51,237 as against Rs. 58,151 in the last year. The corresponding figures of expenditure are Rs. 42,100 and Rs. 43,497 respectively. The receipts decreased by Rs. 6,914 and the expenditure by Rs. 1,389. The decrease

District Fund.
Excluding Dis-
pensary Fund,
vide statements
Nos. 43 to 45.

in receipts is mainly due to the fact that owing to scarcity prevailing in the District during 1913-14, the full amount of cesses was not recovered and the Pushkar fair having been abandoned no capitation tax was levied.

282. The decrease in expenditure is also chiefly due to the abandonment of the Pushkar fair.

283. The Veterinary Dispensary and Shoeing Forge at Ajmer continued to work satisfactorily.

284. The number of cows covered by the two Nagore bulls stationed at Ramsar and Jethana during 1913-14 was 26 as against 109 in 1912-13. The bull at Jethana covered only two cows and both cases proved unsuccessful. It has, therefore, been decided to make this bull over free of charge to the village committee at Jethana if they will agree to maintain it for breeding purposes and will promise not to ill-treat it in any way.

285. The closing balance of the District Fund on the 31st March 1914 stood at Rs. 55,451 as compared with Rs. 46,322 on the same date in 1912-13.

286. The Board held two Meetings during the year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

287. The cash balance at the credit of the Dispensary Fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,851, a sum of Rs. 136 on account of expenditure through the Public Works Department having been adjusted after the publication of the last year's report. The receipts amounted to Rs. 10,622 against Rs. 5,720, showing an increase of Rs. 4,901 which is due to certain arrears having been recovered during the year.

288. The expenditure was Rs. 8,686, against Rs. 7,392, an increase of Rs. 1,294 to be attributed to increase in the demand for medicines and other charges of the dispensaries. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 4,786 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ajmer	1,021
Kekri	1,092
Pisangan	598
Ramsar	645
Deolia	1,150
Beawar	1,183
Todgarh	—904
	<hr/>
	4,786

289. The Todgarh Dispensary again shows debit balance of Rs. 904, against Rs. 974, last year. The financial condition of the Dispensary is as usual unsatisfactory and recommendations are being made to improve its condition by charging some of the expenditure to Imperial funds.

290. The receipts amounted to Rs. 14,666 as compared with Rs. 13,866 in 1912-13. The increase of Rs. 800 is due to the interest drawn on Promissory Notes. The expenditure was Rs. 12,144 as against Rs. 12,369 in 1912-13.

291. The receipts were Rs. 1,524 as against Rs. 4,101 in 1912-13, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,577, which was due to the fact that last year the cost of grass purchased and issued to sowars during 1911-12 was realized while no such recovery was made in 1913-14. The expenditure came to Rs. 3,166 as against Rs. 2,961 in the preceding year.

292. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 64,258 as compared with Rs. 74,170 in 1912-13, the decrease of Rs. 9,912 being chiefly due to the remission and reduction of cultivation and grazing fees owing to scarcity coupled with the loss in Octroi tax in consequence of the absence of troops at Neemuch and the non-performance of Brigade concentration. The expenditure totalled Rs. 66,012 as against Rs. 70,703 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 4,691 is due to reduction of non-recurring charges on account of the reduced income and to the desire to keep a sufficient balance in hand for providing funds for the Cantonment Hospital which is to be erected this year. The closing balance at the close of the year was Rs. 19,073.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

293. The number of educational institutions at the end of the year under report was 251 against 250 in the previous year. Two new village primary schools for boys were opened while the number of private girls' schools decreased by one. General—
vide tables at
Appendices
Nos. 46 to 52.

294. The number of pupils in public and private institutions increased, bringing the total of both sexes to 13,368 against 12,399 in the previous year. Of these the pupils at public institutions numbered 8,330 and those in private institutions 5,038 against 7,551 and 4,848 last year. The percentage of the population of school-going age receiving instruction was 29·58 among males and 4·38 among females as compared with 26·93 and 4·66 respectively in the year 1912-13.

295. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance at institutions maintained by the Educational Department were 4,285·76 and 3,613·36 respectively, against 3,559·57 and 3,013·82 in 1912-13.

296. The total expenditure on public institutions rose from Rs. 2,08,825 in 1912-13 to Rs. 2,24,922 in the year under report. The details of the expenditure as also the sources from which it was met are given below :—

	From Imperial Revenues.	From Local and Municipal funds.	From fees and private bodies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	21,181	2,580	5,213	28,974
Secondary Schools	29,168	11,376	69,427	1,09,951
Primary Schools	13,730	6,335	12,458	31,583
Schools for special instruction	2,456	50	6,567	9,073
Inspection	5,020	93		5,116
Scholarships	2,832	1,660	2,466	6,958
Buildings	21,691	2,118	4,458	28,267
Examinations . . . . .		...	2,000	2,000
Furniture and apparatus	3,000	...	...	3,000
Total	99,078	23,245	1,02,599	2,24,922

297. Mr. E. F. Harris, B.A., continued to hold charge of the combined appointment of Principal of the College and Inspector of Schools. Government
College and
Government
Schools, Ajmer.

298. For want of provision to teach science in the Higher College Classes the numbers in the College had gone down in 1911 to such an extent that the desirability of retaining the College at all was questioned. On the one hand it was not found possible to obtain any increased allotment of funds for the College until the expenditure could be justified by larger enrolment of pupils, and on the other hand the Allahabad University insisted on the complete separation of the College from the High School, and threatened to disaffiliate the College. The desired separation in staff was effected in October 1912. The separation in buildings was effected in July 1913 by locating the High School Classes in the City Branch School, where four new rooms have been added. The Lower Primary School Classes formerly housed in the branch school, have been temporarily transferred to a private building in the vicinity belonging to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chand, who kindly lent it free of charge for the purpose. The Government of India has recently sanctioned the construction of an entirely new High School building.

299. In the re-organisation in October 1912 due provision for studies for the B.Sc. degree was made and the University authorities were moved to affiliate the College in science with effect from July 1913. The request has been accepted and the equipment of the Science laboratories is being supplemented with apparatus to be paid for from subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,032 contributed by the public for this purpose.

300. The number of pupils on the rolls of the College on 31st March 1914 was 83 against 63 in 1913, in the High School 497 against 462 and in the Model School 207 against 194.

301. The results of the different Examinations are given below :—

	Presented.	Passed.
B. A. Examination	8	2
B. Sc. Examination	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Intermediate Examination . .	33	20
Matriculation Examination . .	55	35
Middle Examination	52	30

302. There was no change in the number of Aided Schools, which stood at 13 but the number of students attending them rose from 2,069 to 2,250. The Government grant to these schools was Rs. 21,013 (including Rs. 3,000 a special grant for furniture) against Rs. 13,616 in 1912-13.

303. These schools are thus classified :—

	High.	Middle.	Primary.	Total.
European Schools	2	0	4	6
A. V. Boys' Schools	4	1	0	5
Girls' Schools	0	1	1	2
Total	6	2	5	13

304. The only Government training institution is the Ajmer Normal School which was reorganised and placed on its present basis on 1st April 1913. It has a competent staff of trained teachers and suitable boarding house arrangements. There is also a model vernacular school attached to it where lessons in the practice of teaching are regularly given. The number of pupils on the roll of the Normal School on 31st March 1914 was 23. Eight students who were sent up for the vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination have all passed. The United Free Church of Scotland Mission have their own Normal School at Beawar but the standard attained there is no higher than that of the Vernacular Final Examination.

305. For training female teachers the Christian Girls' Boarding School at Nasirabad has a training class attached to it.

306. The number of village schools for boys was 66 against 64 in 1912-13. The two new schools opened were those at Bargaon and Piplaj. These schools were graded as follows :—

	Vernacular Final.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
Ajmer	7	18	21	46
Merwara	2	8	10	20
Total	9	26	31	66

307. The daily average number on the rolls and the daily average attendance rose to 3,282 and 2,721 from 2,669 and 2,235 respectively in 1912-13.

308. Fourteen students from four of the secondary schools and four from the Beawar Municipal School, which is also under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Schools, appeared at the Vernacular Final Examination and eight passed.

309. The number of Government girls' schools was six the same as last year. The number of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1914 was 200 and the average daily attendance during the year under report was 146. With the exception of the Central Girls' School, Ajmer, which has three teachers and 66 pupils, all the other schools are very elementary with one teacher in each.

310. Besides the Government schools there are two aided schools, American Methodist Episcopalian girls' school and the Arya Putri Pathshala at Ajmer, the former of which teaches up to the A. V. Middle Standard, and an unaided middle school, the Christian Girls' Boarding School at Nasirabad managed by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

311. Drill and country games are now regularly practised in all the schools School Sports. in Ajmer-Merwara.

312. The annual Rajputana Schools Sports were not held this year owing to the prevalence of scarcity in the district.

313. The annual Rajputana Middle School Examination was, as usual, conducted by the Inspector of Schools. The total number of examinees was 411 Middle School Examination. (396 from 38 schools in Ajmer-Merwara and various States in Rajputana and 15 private candidates) against 360 (342 from 37 schools and 18 private candidates) in the previous year. Of these only 163 passed against 228 last year. The Government of India have sanctioned 4 scholarships of Rs. 5 each, to be awarded to the first four students from recognised schools in Ajmer-Merwara in order of merit on the result of this examination.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL (MISCELLANEOUS).

314. The annual religious festival at Pushker was held from the 9th to the 14th November 1913. Owing however to scarcity of water-supply and fodder in the Ajmer city and district the horse-show and cattle fair at Pushker were abandoned, and the gathering of pilgrims was consequently not large.

315. The annual Urs Fair in connection with the shrine of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer was held from the 7th to the 12th June 1913. The attendance was below the average owing to strikes on the Railways. The usual police arrangements were made and no crimes other than usual minor thefts occurred nor did any disturbance take place. Ring games and other forms of gambling were not allowed.

316. The Tejaji Fair at Beawar was held on the 10th and 11th September 1913. The gathering at the fair was estimated at between 10,000 and 13,000 persons.

317. The Tejaji Fair at Kekri was held from the 8th to the 10th September 1913. The gathering at the fair was about 6,000 and included people from the neighbouring Native States.

318. At the beginning of the year 1913, there were 10 printing Presses. Two new Presses were started during the year under report. Thus the number of Presses at the close of the year 1913 was 12.

319. One Newspaper and 7 periodicals were issued from these Presses during the year.

320. One book in English, 15 in Hindi, 6 in Urdu and 1 in English and Hindi were printed during the year under report.

321. The Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, on behalf of the Assistant Commissioner conducted the usual ceremony of receiving the Bhumias and their Nazrana on the 3rd June 1913, the day appointed for the official observance of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Out of the total demand on account of Nazrana amounting to Rs. 3,961, a sum of Rs. 3,937 was realized at the darbar leaving a balance of Rs. 24 outstanding.

322. Six Bhumias were fined having unsatisfactory equipment.

323. No information of the finding of Treasure Trove was received during the year 1913-14.

324. There were two emigration depôts during the year 1913-14 as against 4 in the previous year. Fifty-nine persons were registered at Ajmer for Colonial emigration as given below, compared with 850 persons in the preceding year.

	Emigrants.	Dependents.
For the Fiji Islands	12	2
„ Trinidad	28	7
„ Jamaica	8	2
Total	48	11 = 59

325. Out of 59 emigrants only 4 belonged to Ajmer-Merwara.

326. Out of the two depôts one was closed for the major part of the year under report.

327. The decrease in emigration was probably due to the kidnapping scare towards the close of 1912-13.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.—Climate of Ajmer-Merwara district for the year 1913.

RAINFALL IN INCHES—	In.	Cent.
January to May	2	0
June to September	11	16
October to December	2	34
TOTAL	15	50

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREE FAHRENHEIT—

May—

Maximum	108·0
Minimum	72·1
Mean	90·0

July—

Maximum	97·0
Minimum	70·0
Mean	83·9

December—

Maximum	88·1
Minimum	41·3
Mean	64·7

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	Calm, N. W., N. E., S., N. E., S. W., S. E., W. S. W., N., W., W. N. W.
June to September	S. W., N. E., E., S. E., Calm, W. S. W., W., N. W., W. N. W., W., N.
October to December	N. W., S. W., Calm, N. E., W. S. W., W., S., S. E., East.

W. ROBINSON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

Superintendent, Meteorological Observatory, Ajmer.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1913-1914

NAME OF DIVISION.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average of maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.	
												Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
Ajmer	Ajmer	1	2,070	380,384	Ajmer . 86,222 Nasirabad . 20,241 Kekri . 5,926 Deoli . 5,905	429	22	31	24 miles from Ajmer to Harnara.	10	958	Rs. 2,18,616	Rs. 13,69,942
Merwara	Merwara	1	641	121,011	Beawar . 22,800	319	6	7	33 miles from Todgarh to entrance point of Merwara.	10	...	86,600	...
TOTAL	...	2	2,711	501,395		748	28	38		...	958	3,06,216	13,69,942

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of population of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts according to the Census of 1911.

According to Census of 1911.					Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
Occupied houses	.	.	.	.	93,562	29,270	122,832
Population	.	.	.	.	380,384	121,011	501,395
Number per square mile	.	.	.	.	183,760	188,784	184,948
<i>Classification of Population.</i>							
Indo-Arya	Hindu (Brahmanic)	.	.	.	296,076	92,476	388,552
	Hindu (Arya)	.	.	.	753	131	884
	Hindu (Brahmo)	.	.	.	...	...	...
	Jain	.	.	.	14,313	5,989	20,302
	Sikh	.	.	.	916	6	922
	Total	.	.	.	312,058	98,602	410,660
	Musalman	.	.	.	60,465	20,570	81,035
	Animist	.	.	.	2,678	1,301	3,979
	Christians	.	.	.	4,910	522	5,432
	Zoroastrian (Parsi)	.	.	.	246	16	262
	Jewish	.	.	.	27	...	27
TOTAL					380,384	121,011	501,395
Principal languages :—							
1. Ajmeri. 2. Dhundari or Jaipuri. 3. Marwari. 4. Merwari. 5. Mewari. 6. Hindi.					7. Urdu. 8. Behari. 9. Gujrati. 10. Panjabi. 11. English.		

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.—Police.]

STATEMENT A.

No. 4.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1913.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Remarks.
										Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Sections of I. P. C.—</i>																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>																	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	212 to 216, 216A.	Harbouring an offender . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	224, 225, 225B, 226	Other offences against public justice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	14	..	15	1	5	5	4	1	..	4	5	2	9	1 absconded.
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>																	
TOTAL			2	27	..	29	1	6	7	13	2	..	14	10	5	24	1 absconded
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	1	12	..	13	1	..	..	6	2	4	12	..	..	12	..
12	307	Attempts at murder . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	3	..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	5	..	7	..	..	1	5	1	..	6	..	..	6	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband . . . . .	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
15	377	Unnatural offence . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth . . . . .	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at an abetment of suicide . . . . .	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	9	..
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	31	5	28	..	..	2	14	2	2	23	27	11	50	8 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt . . . . .	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt . . . . .	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	2	1	..	6	13	7	19	6 compounded.
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	1	23	..	23	1	1	..	7	1	11	19	5	1	24	2 absconded.
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine . . . . .	..	14	..	14	..	1	..	9	3	2	13	9	6	23	..

24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	6	117	5	118	4	2	3	53	12	28	98	1	1	158	16 { 14 compounded, 2 absconded.
		TOTAL															
25	Class III.—Serious offences against person or property or against property only.																
26	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for Dacoity	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	
27	394, 397, 399, 392, 393	Robbery	1	24	1	24	1	1	1	8	1	13	22	1	1	23	
28	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	7	1	7	1	1	1	2	1	5	7	1	1	7	
29	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	8	
30	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	7	487	246	248	6	4	1	59	11	167	483	25	15	508	
31	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	8	526	248	286	9	4	2	70	11	190	519	31	16	550	
32	Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
33	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	19	6	23	1 absconded.
34	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 absconded.
35	374	Compulsory labour	1	9	1	10	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	19	6	23	1 absconded.
36	Class V.—Minor offences against property.																
37	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1	69	1	69	2	11	1	17	1	35	54	114	79	682	1 transferred to the Court of Vakil.
38	406 to 409	Criminal branch of trust	2	57	232	362	7	15	3	188	9	139	568	41	6	77	1 absconded.
39	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property of cattle.	1	25	1	25	1	2	2	14	4	1	19	1	1	19	6 absconded.
40	419, 420	Cheating	4	33	1	42	1	2	2	30	5	2	37	9	5	46	2 transferred to Marwar.
41	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	12	19	1	20	1	2	2	5	2	6	14	6	5	20	2 absconded.
42	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	13	1	13	1	1	1	7	1	3	11	158	39	169	11 absconded.
43	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
44	295 to 297	Offences against religion	16	798	236	578	13	34	14	283	24	197	740	329	134	1,069	11 absconded.
45	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and section 34, Act V of 1861	Public nuisances	25	2,778	1	2,798	3	1	13	2,747	32	2	2,781	94	93	2,875	1 transferred to the Court of Vakil.
46	109, 110, Criminal Procedure Code	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	8	54	1	62	1	9	2	42	8	4	50	1	1	50	1 withdrawn.
47	Railway, Salt, Opium, Excise, Gambling, and Arms Acts	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	3	54	1	57	1	1	2	45	4	4	53	1	1	53	1 acquired by the Appellate Court.
48	Class VII.—Grand total		36	2,881	1	2,917	3	11	17	2,834	44	6	2,884	96	93	2,980	1 withdrawn, 1 acquired by the Appellate Court, 15 absconded, 14 compounded.
49	Grand total		69	4,958	489	3,988	31	58	46	3,253	93	424	4,259	545	284	4,804	1 transferred to the Court of Vakil, 1 withdrawn, 1 acquired by the Appellate Court, 1 transferred to Marwar.

Note.—Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.

Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Column 4.—(Grand total) includes 9 cases which were reported in previous years, and in which cases the accused had absconded at the time, but were arrested in 1913.

† Last year one case was shown in column No. 10 against serial No. 34 (ordinary) but it is now shown in column No. 4 against serial No. 36 (ordinary) because the case was convicted under section 411, I. P. C.

‡ 2,767 cases of section 34, Police Act (Act V of 1861) and Cantonment Code.

L. B. GOAD,

Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Class III.—Serious offences against person or property or against property only.													
	5	11	2	...	5	10	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
395, 397, 398, 399, 402	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
394, 397, 399, 392, 393	...	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
428, 429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5
454, 455, 457 to 460, 443 to 452	...	...	...	...	80	94	...	...	14	...	33	...	11
311, 400, 401	6	92	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	110	3	...	96	111	...	...	15	...	42	...	18
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
341 to 344	3	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
336, 337	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Class V.—Minor offences against property.													
379 to 382	2	37	...	...	36	253	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
406 to 409	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...
411 to 414	...	24	...	...	18	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	34
419, 420	...	27	...	...	19	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
447, 448, 453, 456	...	58	...	...	59	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
461, 462	...	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	2
TOTAL	25	421	1	...	425	...	...	...	58	...	537	...	338
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
295 to 297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and section 34, Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100-110, Criminal Procedure Code	25	42,921	1	3	2,929	...	...	...	46	13	94	...	1
Arms, Opium, Salt, Railway, Gambling and Excise Acts.	8	46	1	...	50	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...
TOTAL	39	3,054	2	3	3,067	...	...	...	60	18	100	...	4
GRAND TOTAL													
	99	3,887	12	3	3,748	...	...	...	171	100	850	...	459

1 convicted under section 423, I. P. C.—non-cognizable offence.

2 convicted under section 403, I. P. C.—non-cognizable offence.

3 { 1 convicted under section 423 and 2 convicted under section 403 I. P. C.—non-cognizable offences.

1 withdrawn.
2 { 1 withdrawn.
2 { 1 acquitted by the Appellate Court.

3 { 2 withdrawn.
3 { 1 acquitted by the Appellate Court.
1 died.

4 acquitted by the Appellate Court.
73 { 1 convicted under section 382 and two 423 and one 403 I. P. C., non-cognizable offences.

2 withdrawn.
2 { 2 compounded.
39 cases declared to be a Civil dispute

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* There were 6 cases against one accused and 2 cases against one.

† Last year 1 person was shown in column No. 10 against serial No. 34 (ordinary), but that person is now shown in column No. 35 (ordinary), because the accused is convicted under section 411, I. P. C.

‡ 2,917 persons are cases under section 31, Police Act V and Cantonment Code.

L. B. GOAD,
Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT B.

No. 6.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1913.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases of deaths, escape, or lunacy during trial and charges, absconded, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, etc).	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Indian Penal Code	Section 323	56	64	701	103	356	99	40	8	...	12	...
2	Ditto	" 352	27	495	522	175	207	77	60	2	...	23	...
3	Ditto	" 384	...	11	11	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto	" 467	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto	" 504	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	" 193	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto	" 500	1	48	49	20	21	5	3	...	...	1	...
8	Ditto	" 417	4	47	51	21	17	10	1	2	...	3	...
9	Ditto	" 186	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto	" 107 C. P. C.	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto	" 426	15	111	126	36	42	37	6	5	...	1	...
12	Ditto	" 182	1	11	12	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto	" 183	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto	" 498	3	83	86	20	31	19	14	2	...	5	...
15	Ditto	" 211 I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto	" 160	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto	" 166	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto	" 172	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto	" 176	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto	" 174	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto	" 177	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ditto	" 188	...	4	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
23	Ditto	" 203	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto	" 210	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	Ditto	" 266	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
26	Ditto	" 273	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ditto	" 278	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ditto	" 403	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
29	Ditto	" 404	2	4	6	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	...
30	Ditto	" 434	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ditto	" 471	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Ditto	" 494	1	18	19	13	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
33	Ditto	" 211	...	5	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
34	Ditto	" 162	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
35	Ditto	" 223	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
36	Ditto	" 492	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	Ditto	" 506	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Criminal Procedure Code	" 114	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
39	Forest Act	...	1	14	15	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
40	Chief Commissioner's Notification regarding sanitation	...	...	263	263	...	18	205	42	...	...	...	...
41	Cattle-trespass Act	...	6	13	19	4	11	3	1	...	...	...	...
42	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	2	82	84	...	6	3	75	...	...	...	...
43	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
44	Municipal Regulation	...	20	2,102	2,122	...	179	1,691	249	3	...	...	...
45	Act XII of 1896	...	...	12	12	...	1	4	7	...	...	...	...
46	Act XIV of 1879	...	...	325	325	...	43	279	3	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	141	4,336	4,477	506	958	2,465	524	24	...	47	...

A. G. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT B.

No. 7.—Return of Non-cognizable crime for the year 1913.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom process outstanding at the end of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or in formation from police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases absconded, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died or escaped or became insane during the trial.	Number of these in column 11 convicted of non-cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	Indian Penal Code.	Section 323 . . .	172	1,375	...	87	1,460	425	634	72	5'24	49	280	...	...
2	Ditto .	" 352 . . .	63	1,026	...	2	1,037	85	711	63	6'14	105	123	...	...
3	Ditto .	" 384 . . .	...	14	...	...	14	7	5	2	14'28	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto .	" 467 . . .	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	0'00	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto .	" 504 . . .	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	0'00	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto .	" 193 . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	0'00	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto .	" 500 . . .	2	81	...	...	83	24	29	5	6'17	8	17	...	...
8	Ditto .	" 417 . . .	6	54	...	1	60	21	20	6	11'11	4	9	...	...
9	Ditto .	" 186 . . .	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	0'00	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto .	" 162 . . .	4	12	3	...	19	...	8	11	73'33	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto .	" 426 . . .	37	283	...	...	325	53	141	14	4'85	20	97	...	...
12	Ditto .	" 498 . . .	3	106	...	...	119	22	42	11	1'37	18	16	...	...
13	Ditto .	" 107 C. P. C. . .	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	1	9'09	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto .	" 144 . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'00	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto .	" 163 . . .	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	0'00	3	...	...	...
16	Ditto .	" 160 . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50'00	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto .	" 166 . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'00	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto .	" 172 . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50'00	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto .	" 174 . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto .	" 176 . . .	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	66'66	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto .	" 177 . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'00	...	...	...	...

[*Vide* Section III—Criminal and Civil Justice.]

Judicial Statement No. 1—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 11.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara on the last day of the year 1913 with the cost of tribunals.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Area.	Population.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.										TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.						REMARKS.
			Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	JUDGES					ORIGINAL.		APPEALS.		Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.			
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Magistrates I class and Sub-Judges I class.	Sub-Judges II and Minstiffs.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Ajmer-Merwara { Civil . Criminal }	2,711	501,395	1	{ 1 1 }	...	{ 1 1 }	1	{ 2 1 }	8	8	22	7,067	419	133	104	1,17,572	94,504	Grades of Judicial Officers. High Court Judges . Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. District Judges . Subordinate Judges . Small Cause Court Judges . Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. Munsiffs .	
												8,086	...	...	...	...	8,219		31,077
TOTAL	2,711	5,01,395	1	1	...	1	1	2	8	39	15,153	419	133	104	1,25,791	1,25,581	...		

NOTES.—*Column 1, Sub-head Total.*—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire district, the average number of districts and sub-districts for Civil, Criminal, and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.
Columns 16 and 17.—The Judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole, just as they appear in the Treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Fide Section III—Criminal]

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1913.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from pre-	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE.										
Offences against the State— Chapter VI, Sections 121 to 130 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy— Chapter VII, Sections 131 to 140 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility— Sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. } Unlawful assembly	3	...	2	39	39	...	...	...	...
Chapter VIII { " 147, 148, 152 and 153. } Rioting, etc. . .	15	11	11	129	41	45	...	43	6	
" 154 to 156 } Affray . . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Section 160 . . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants— Sections 161 to 169	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Chapter IX { Section 161 } Relating to public servants.	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Sections 170, 171 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants— Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190	24	23	25	38	12	21	1	4	3	
False evidence and offences against public officers— Sections 193 to 200	3	2	2	3	1	...	1	1	1	
Chapter XI { " 201 to 211, 213 to 215, 217 to 223, 227 to 229, 212, 210, 224 to 226. } Offences against public justice.	15	13	13	19	3	13	...	3	2	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps— Sections 231 to 254	4	4	4	4	1	3	...	...	...
Chapter XII { " 255 to 263 } Offences relating to stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures— Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267	2	2	2	4	1	3	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals— Sections 269, 270 and 277.	6	5	6	5	1	4	...	...	...
" 271 to 276 and 278. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 284, 287 and 288.	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 279 to 283, 285. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XIV { " 286 and 289 } Offences affecting convenience.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 290 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 291	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sections 292 to 294 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 294A . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting decency and morals. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion— Chapter XV, Sections 295, 297 and 298	6	2	4	22	4	...	...	18	3	

(Vide Section III—Criminal.)

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1913—contd.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—contd.											
Offences affecting the human body—											
Chapter XVI	Sections 302 and 303	Murder . . .	15	15	16	28	7	10	10	1	1
	Section 307 . . .	Attempt at murder . . .	5	4	4	3	...	2	1	...	...
	" 304 . . .	Culpable homicide . . .	11	11	12	14	1	8	3	2	2
	" 304A . . .	Causing death by rash or negligent act. . .	2	1	1	5	...	...	5	...	...
	" 308 . . .	Attempt at culpable homicide. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sections 305 and 306	Abetment of suicide. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 309 . . .	Attempted suicide . . .	7	7	8	7	1	6	...	...	...
	" 311 . . .	Thuggee, etc. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sections 312 to 315	Causing miscarriage. . .	11	4	6	7	6	...	1	...	...
	Section 316 . . .	Injury to unborn children. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 317 . . .	Exposure of infants. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 318 . . .	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body. . .	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Sections 325 to 331 and 333.	Hurt with aggravating circumstances. . .	52	35	41	77	49	18	3	7	4
	" 323, 334 . . .	Other cases . . .	836	486	547	1,433	1,266	91	4	72	31
	" 324, 332 and 335 to 338.										
	Section 341 . . .	Wrongful restraint . . .	26	12	12	23	21	2	...	...	...
	Sections 342 to 344, 346 to 348.	Wrongful confinement. . .	14	6	8	16	13	1	1	1	1
	Section 345 . . .	Criminal force or assault. . .	682	383	411	1,034	834	87	8	105	37
	Sections 352, 355 and 358.										
	" 353, 354, 356 and 357.	Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances. . .	7	2	2	5	3	2	...	...	...
	" 364, 366 and 367.	Other cases . . .	19	9	9	16	8	3	...	5	2
	" 363, 365, 368 and 369.	Slavery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 370 and 371	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 372 and 373	Forced labour . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 374 . . .	Rape . . .	4	4	4	4	...	3	1	...	...
	" 376 . . .	Unnatural offence . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 377 . . .										
Offences against property—											
Chapter XVII	Section 382 . . .	Theft with aggravating circumstances. . .	21	18	18	30	5	20	...	5	3
	Sections 379 to 381 and 401.	Other cases . . .	308	224	240	341	66	261	5	9	6
	" 386 to 389 . . .	Extortion with aggravating circumstances. . .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 384 and 385	Other cases . . .	3	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Robbery—										
	Section 394 . . .	With hurt . . .	13	6	6	3	1	2	...	...	...
	" 392 . . .	Other cases . . .	12	6	7	10	2	7	1	...	...
	" 393 . . .	Attempts . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacoity—										
	" 396 . . .	With murder . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 397 . . .	With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1913—concl'd.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the quarter.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous quarter.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—concl'd.										
Criminal breach of contracts and service—										
Chapter XIX { Sections 490 to 492	153	73	74	121	88	8	7	18	11	
" 493 to 498	43	18	23	55	43	2	...	10	2	
Offences relating to marriage—										
Chapter XX, Sections 500 to 502 . . . . .	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Defamation—										
Chapter XXI, Section 506 The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt.	7	5	5	3	2	1	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance—										
Chapter XXII { Sections 504 to 510 Other cases	16	9	9	11	9	2	...	...	...
" Sections 514 to 523	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
II.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.										
Code of Criminal Procedure.										
Chapter VIII, Sections 107, 108 and 119, Security for keeping the peace.	116	49	52	201	163	29	...	9	2	
Chapter VIII, Sections 109, 110, Security for good behaviour.	24	24	25	44	3	41	...	...	...
Breach of other Laws relating to—										
Ajmer Laws Regulations (Octroi Rules)	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, Act XI of 1878 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	172	172	172	208	21	185	2	...	...
Cantonments Military Act XIII of 1889	422	422	425	518	33	479	4	3	3	
Cattle Trespass, Act I of 1871	18	16	24	44	24	20	...	...	...
Chukidari Rules . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coinage and Mint, Act XXIII of 1870 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs, Act XXVII of 1871	6	6	6	29	24	5	...	...	...
Emigration, Act XXI of 1883 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Act XII of 1896	71	70	72	76	18	57	...	1	1	
Forests, Regulation VI of 1874	9	9	10	18	6	12	...	...	...
Gambling, Act III of 1867	11	11	13	49	2	36	...	11	2	
Hackney and Stage Carriages, Act XVI of 1861	39	39	39	40	1	39	...	...	...
Land Acquisition, Act I of 1894 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marriage, Christian, Act XV of 1872 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities Regulation, Act V of 1886	2,595	2,591	2,611	2,722	275	2,439	5	3	3	
Opium, Act I of 1878	5	5	5	5	1	4	...	...	...
Police, Act V of 1861	2,088	2,084	2,093	2,171	40	2,125	2	4	4	
Post Office, Act XIV of 1866	66	66	66	66	7	59	...	...	...
Prisons and Prisoners, Act V of 1871	2	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
Printing Presses, Act XXV of 1867	168	168	168	169	32	136	1	...	...
Railways, Act IX of 1890 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration of Documents, Act III of 1877 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt, C. C.'s notification No. 512 of 1912	6	6	6	10	5	5	...	...	...
Stamps, Act II of 1899	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Telegraphs, Act XIII of 1885	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Treasure Trove, Act VI of 1878	14	14	14	16	1	15	...	...	...
Vagrancy (European), Act IX of 1874 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weights and Measures, Act XXXI of 1871	2	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Rules for Registration of Births and Deaths	82	82	84	84	10	72	1	1	1	
Sanitary Rules	311	308	308	312	19	293	...	...	...
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Act XI of 1890	19	19	19	24	2	22	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,216	8,014	8,266	11,356	3,904	6,939	82	431	180	

NOTES—Column 1—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2, less the number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a Magistrate declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9, plus column 9 of previous statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred.

General Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that Statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal.)

No. 13.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending the 31st December 1913.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Court during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Persons under trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	52	201	163	29	9	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Security for good behaviour	25	44	3	41	...	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	10	35	30	5	...	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	45	69	46	8	15	
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	7	42	3	3	36	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 392	...	...	...	...	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	20	22	18	2	2	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	3	9	8	1	...	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562	6	11	11	...	...
TOTAL	168	433	282	89	62	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4 and 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 118, 120, 113, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5 and 6.—Cases under these Sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

Judicial Statement No. 4--(Criminal).

No. 14.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

CLASS OF COURTS.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.																	REMARKS.
	Total number of persons under trial.	CONVICTED.																
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	On regular trial.						On summary trial.									
			Discharged or acquitted.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Procedure Code.	Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.		Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Procedure Code.	Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.	Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.						
						Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.					Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Magistrates under Section 14	6,424	20	1,444	4,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2,320	19	1,626	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	2,471	26	788	367	..	..	..	1,167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates, 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	..	6	34	62	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Magistrates of Districts	113	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Courts of Sessions	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,356	71	3,904	5,766	..	..	..	1,173	..	..	..	11	431	8,086	29'3	4,569	180	..

NOTES.—*Column 1.*—Sub-head “*Courts of Sessions.*”—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 123, C. P. C.
Column 1.—Sub-head “*Superior Courts.*”—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under Sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
Column 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.
Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment, for orders under Section 362, Criminal Procedure Code, or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending if orders have not been passed.
Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.
Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.
Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates’ Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.
General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statement No. 2 and should include nothing else.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

No. 15.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the district of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.													Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.					
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	IMPRISONMENT.		Forfeiture of Property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	FINE.										IMPRISONMENT.			WHIPPED.				
				Rigorous.	Simple.							Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.		7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Subordinate Magistrates— Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	54	8	...	4,785	...	...	...	4,740	44	1	...	...	...	Rs. 5,677	5,538	Rs. 117	27	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	40	9	...	502	...	...	...	445	57	...	...	...	...	2,391	2,318	1,320	12	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	1	274	17	...	1,151	29	63	22	1,016	119	12	3	1	...	7,873	7,341	1,227	39	185	82	7	...	...	15	11	4
District Magistrates— Cases referred under Sec- tions 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	43	4	...	28	1	1	...	10	14	3	1	...	...	720	535	...	2	20	10	3	12	1	...	...	...
District Magistrates Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	4	1	423	38	...	6,466	30	64	22	6,211	234	16	4	1	...	16,661	15,762	2,664	80	277	91	19	13	16	11	4	...	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 31 and 123, C. P. C.

Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.

Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.

Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 345, Act X of 1892. These awards should also be shown under the head "Fines imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.

General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6 and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.

(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and, where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this state-

ment as punished, with the number entered as convicted in statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfillment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a footnote. As

regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Courts should be entered against such higher Court, and

not against the Court making the reference.

A. T. HOLME, J.C.S.,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 16.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To District Magistrates	118	...	59	8	...	20	21	2	4	...	4	29.6	
" Courts of Sessions	153	...	122	6	...	14	5	3	1	2	...	42.3	
" Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ by persons convicted													
{ by Government from judgments of													
{ acquittal													
TOTAL	271	...	181	14	...	34	26	5	5	2	4	35.9	
REVISION.													
By District Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	271	...	181	14	...	34	26	5	5	2	4	35.9	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only accused persons on whose behalf an application for revision is made or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a complainant, the fact should be noted with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13, according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under section 423 of C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under section 436, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 12.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or reference should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal;

(2) Applications for revision, or reference should be calculated thus—

(3) Appeals from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal;

(4) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—

(5) Cases sent to the High Court by lower Courts for revision—

(6) Cases dealt with by the Court from the date of the order calling for the records; and

(7) Cases dealt with by the Court from the date of the order making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In columns 5 to 10, should be shown, opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions, persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 6 A.—(Criminal).

No. 16 A.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in Criminal Cases for Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.										REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence revised.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Appeals.</i>											
High Court . . .	23*	...	11	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	* This includes 1 pending since last year.
<i>Miscellaneous Criminal Applications.</i>											
High Court . . .	77†	...	64	...	...	2	...	3	5	3	† This includes 5 pending since last year.

H. R. N. PRITCHARD, Captain,
for First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 17.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										REVENUE SUITS.										TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.										REMARKS.									
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For partition or abutments.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, etc.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.		Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits (also Hindu Wills Act, 1865) not falling under any of the previous heads.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																								
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																																								
Unpaid Tribunals	263	300	260	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	43	2	111	30	10	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Paid Sub Divisional Tribunals	445	185	293	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chief Cause Courts	1,821	770	2,029	5	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chief Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL	2,578	1,357	3,113	15	0	1	22	0	1	0	289	100	0	0	0	0	0	102	8	43	114	1	30	10	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

NOTES.—Column 33.—Applications under section 295 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter VIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
Column 35.—Uncontested probate cases are to be entered as suits in this column, but as miscellaneous cases.
Column 36.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII and IX, only those plaints that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

No. 18.—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS										REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs 10	Not exceeding Rs 50	Not exceeding Rs 100	Not exceeding Rs 500	Not exceeding Rs 1,000	Not exceeding Rs 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs 10,000	Exceeding Rs 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total value of suits	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	302	707	269	114					1,392	Rs	38,297
Paid Sub Divisional Tribunals	368	560	259	417	70	77	6	12	1,808		4,00,622
All Cause Courts	603	2,106	919	930				2	4,618		2,75,054
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1								3		20,000
Chief Courts of Districts											
TOTAL	1,274	3,403	1,147	1,491	79	77	6	14	7,811		7,38,476

Vide Section III—CIVIL.]

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 19.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF													AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,576	9	340	265	404	189	129	5	...	61	8	166	53	770.6	407.3	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	2,335	201	379	271	390	152	40	23	2	263	72	512	381	3,490.7	1,391.2	
Small Cause Courts	5,510	1	1,246	550	1,541	1,032	44	20	6	300	101	669	31	556.4	241.3	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	27	...	7	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	104.9	92.5	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,448	211	1,972	1,099	2,386	1,373	213	48	8	624	183	1,381	467	136.7	65.8	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 33 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 33 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under section 102, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column. Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of their presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted during which an application for review which has been granted, or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, been pending in the superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[vide Section III—Civil.]

Judicial Statement No. 9A—(Civil).

No. 20.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of the Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF												Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases con- tested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.							
				Compromised.	Decreed on con- fession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex- parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	28	...	12	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	115.3	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	289	...	61	23	23	14	33	...	...	23	17	40	14	1,319.3	
Small Cause Courts	137	...	12	11	16	5	21	...	...	36	25	11	3	155.6	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	52.3	
* Chief Courts of Districts	79	...	6	...	20	12	1	...	...	17	12	11	4	110.6	
Total	488	...	91	36	66	35	56	...	...	81	51	69	24	175.3	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. General.—(1) Cases under section 278, C. P. C., should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.

(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only, and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.

* Includes cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 21.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, section 531, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				CONTINUED.			Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 531, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
District Appellate Courts (other than Chief Courts of Districts)	129	..	..	11	6	4	3	8	30	12	22	14	19	4	408.6	..
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	226	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	12	3	4	..	203	163	439.4	..
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	355	..	..	15	6	4	3	8	42	15	26	14	222	167	214.0	..

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 22.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise, not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 531, Act XIV of 1892.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	...	1	...	93.2	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	91	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	37	11	6	13	3	1	189.6	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	108	...	6	22	...	...	1	..	39	13	10	13	4	1	141.4	...	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under Section 558 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz :—

(1) Applications to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, Section 25.

(2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, Sections 558, 560.

(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 502.

(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 503.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10A—(Civil).

No. 22A.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in 1913.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals or miscellaneous applications before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected as based on insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order confirmed.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order reversed.	Case remanded.	Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Objections under Order 41, Rule 22, C. P. C., Act V of 1908.	Р И М А П К Н.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Appeals.</i>												
High Court	23*	...	1	7	6	1	2	1	5	5	...	*This includes 2 cases pending since last year.
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Applications.</i>												
High Court	225†	...	2	189	...	3	11	8	12	8	...	†This includes 21 cases pending since last year.

H. R. N. PRITCHARD, Captain,
for First Asst. to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 11—(Civil).

No. 23.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS												REMARKS.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				ON WHICH MOVABLE PROPERTY		ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY	ON WHICH POSSESSION WAS GIVEN		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding column.					
									Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.		Was dealt with under Sections 305 or 322 or 320, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.				Of movables.	Of immovables.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	1,985	36	285	575	906	183	11	Rs. 13,204	...	...	15	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	2,786	27	533	841	1,032	353	167	70,852	2	10	53	128	45	6	71	8	73	7	...	44	...
Small Cause Courts	8,108	273	1,180	2,839	3,000	816	199	88,962	5	42	83	272	22	...	9	...	...	...	...	51	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	15	...	1	5	2	7	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,894	336	1,999	4,260	4,940	1,359	377	1,73,302	7	52	151	404	73	7	80	8	73	7	...	95	...

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 12—(Civil).

No. 24.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1913.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	GRANTED.		REJECTED.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.		Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 350 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 350.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer	55	..	6	24	..	..	..	25	..	..	R a. p. 1,17,526	R a. p. 13,886	R a. p. 1,773 8 3	2,109 13 3	R a. p. 2,109 13 3	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	55	..	6	24	..	..	..	25	..	..	1,17,526	13,886	1,773 8 3	2,109 13 3	2,109 13 3	

NOTE.—Column 1.—Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under Section 300, Act X of 1877.

Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

FORM No. I.

No. 26.—Statement of Instruments registered, and of the value of property transferred by registered Instruments, in each District of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1913.

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK No. I.																
COMPULSORY.																
DISTRICT.	Number of Registration Office.	Instrument of gift [section 17, clause (a)].		Instrument of sale of exchange above Rs. 100.		Instrument of sale of exchange less than Rs. 100.		Instrument of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100.		Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).		Instrument of perpetual lease compulsorily registered.		All Instruments of lease which have been compulsorily registered.		
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Registrar, Ajmer .	1	..	Rs. ....	..	Rs. ....	..	..	..	Rs.	6	Rs. 15,396	..	Rs.	1	Rs. 6,000
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer .	1	20	23,355	685	4,17,383	..	..	851	4,95,769	75	1,200	..	..	359	..
Do. Nasirabad .	1	3	280	29	8,476	..	..	66	34,518	6	6,420	..	..	14	338
Do. Beawar .	1	9	4,410	231	1,46,594	..	..	614	2,14,717	6	18,470	13	94	51	5,195
Do. Keki .	1	..	..	38	27,770	10	65	21	33,072	8	414	..	..	30	..
Do. Todgarh .	1	3	349	100	29,624	175	26,439	360	40,339	..	..	..	..	6	225
Do. Deoli .	1	..	..	4	860	..	..	..	..	7	3,000	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	35	28,433	1,093	6,20,699	185	29,059	1,941	8,23,336	111	47,699	13	94	497	10,750	

REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK No. I.																	
COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.									
Amount of premia paid.		Total compulsory registrations.		Instrument of sale of exchange of value less than Rs. 100.		Instrument of mortgage of the value less than Rs. 100.		Amount of premia paid.		Instrument of lease for 1 year or less and instruments of lease.		Exempt under section 17, other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).		Awards.		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees for orders of the Court.	
Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Registrar, Ajmer	Rs. 23,391	..	Rs. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer	2,063	9,37,757	226	15,153	414	32,470	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Nasirabad	108	50,032	29	1,502	32	2,125	..	1	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Beawar	824	3,89,270	94	6,854	602	39,257	..	2	165	6	350	..	..	..	..
Do. Keki	110	62,800	..	..	25	2,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Todgarh	746	1,07,976	..	..	863	86,933	..	27	1,014	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Deoli	11	3,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,975	15,74,657	310	23,538	1,936	1,63,224	..	63	1,327	6	350	..	..	..	..

REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK No. IV.																	
OPTIONAL.				Instrument of gift of moveable property.		Instrument of sale of moveable property.		Obligations for the payment of money.		All other documents registered under section 18, clause 9.		Total of documents registered in Book No. IV.		Number of Wills registered.		Number of written authorities to adopt registered, other than those conferred by Will, Book No. III.	
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to moveable property.		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Registrar, Ajmer	Rs. ....	..	Rs. ....	..	..	..	Rs. ....	..	Rs. ....	..	Rs. ....	..	..	..	..
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer	673	47,623	..	..	169	38,407	..	60	20,469	248	58,866	39	..	..	..
Do. Nasirabad	62	3,753	..	..	3	470	..	8	6,675	100	6,145	..	..	..	..
Do. Beawar	704	46,067	..	..	3	600	..	13	7,250	20	8,650	..	..	..	..
Do. Keki	25	2,413	..	..	..	..	..	12	540	29	8,650	..	..	..	..
Do. Todgarh	893	87,979	..	..	100	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Deoli
TOTAL	2,354	1,69,433	1	100	165	39,677	23	12,024	113	21,099	302	73,800	39	2	..

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

TABLE I.

No. 27.—Population and Constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1913-1914.

Province.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians.
Ajmer . .	1	86,273	1	6	17	24	3	21	7	17
Beawar . .	1	22,800	4	1	15	20	4	16	1	19
Kekri . .	1	5,926	1	8	...	9	2	7	...	9

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Fide Section III.—Municipalities]

FORM

No. 28.—Statement showing the receipts of the Municipalities in Ajmer-

MUNICIPAL RATES											
Name of Division and District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Balance in hand at close of last year.	(i) OCTROI.							
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
				Class I (Articles of food or drink for men and animals).	Class II (Animals for slaughter).	Class III (Fuel, lighting and washing).	Class IV (Building Materials).	Class V (Drugs, gums and spices).	Class VI (Tobacco).	Class VII (Cloth).	Class VIII (Metals).
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	1	Ajmer . . .	Rs. 1,62,085	Rs. 77,428	Rs. 9,001	Rs. 7,253	Rs. 4,858	Rs. 6,089	Rs. 2,615	Rs. 48,186	Rs. 6,265
	2	Beawar . . .	8,313	17,806	838	4,928	2,128	4,346	4,542	11,419	3,703
	3	Kekri . . .	11,232	3,368	...	1,036	769	1,050	85	4,004	1,302
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-1914 . . .		2,56,448	98,602	9,839	13,217	7,755	11,485	7,342	63,609	11,270
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-1913 . . .		1,57,673	74,985	10,057	11,220	5,243	11,498	5,671	68,297	13,480	

REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.—(ii).						REVENUE DERIVED FROM			
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais (rest-houses), dalk bungalows, etc.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	
24	25	26 (iii)	26 (a)	26 (b)	27	28	29	30	
2,405	576	...	...	...	2,981	6,176	26	14,099
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,859	35	87
493	...	...	..	...	493	1,332	137	5,000
2,898	576	..	...	...	3,474	9,367	193	19,186
2,872	671	..	...	...	3,543	10,815	172	16,588

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			
For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
...
...	440	...	...	...	440
...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-1914 . . .			...	...	440	...	...	...	440
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-1913 . . .			25,000	...	...	304	...	...	25,304

(i) Only net collections should be shown.

(ii) Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines."

(iii) Additional columns (if any) should be numbered 22 (d), 22 (e), etc. or 26

(iv) If the value of all cheques issued during the year is greater than the

(v) Figures should be shown in distinctive type.

No. II.

Merwara during the year ending 31st March 1914.

AND TAXES.

(i)	(j)	(k)									Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servants' tax, pilgrim tax, etc., in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Class IX (Dyeing and colouring materials).	Class X (Miscellaneous).	Bonded warehouse.	Total.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water rate.	Lighting rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	(ii)	22 (a)	22 (b)	22 (c)	Total rates and taxes.
12 (a)	12 (b)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rs. 963	Rs. 5,134	Rs. 5	1,67,797	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,67,797
866	24,712	106	75,894	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,411
49	..	..	11,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,663
1,878	29,846	111	2,54,854	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,54,871
1,496	24,738	69	2,26,754	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,26,770

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.

Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways and saving from refunds.	OTHER FEES (TO BE SPECIFIED IN DETAIL IN AS MANY COLUMNS AS MAY BE NECESSARY.			Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	INTEREST OF INVESTMENTS.			Premium on loans.	Total.
				Fees for licenses under section 114 and from godown.	Fees for licenses under section 116.			For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		
31	32	33	34	35 (iii)	35 (a)	35 (b)	36	37	38	39	40	41
..	..	5,342	..	463	151	..	2,415	..	..	..	..	28,672
160	344	..	..	598	300	..	..	..	3,383
94	5	3	..	..	107	..	..	..	60	6,738
254	..	5,342	5	810	151	..	3,120	300	..	..	60	33,793
194	..	6,049	10	972	100	..	2,980	300	..	..	60	38,270

MISCELLANEOUS.				EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.										REMARKS.			
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	LOANS.		Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	ADVANCES.		Deposits.	Total.	Total receipts, excluding opening balance.	Total receipts, including opening balance.			Incidence of taxation (column 23) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 55) per head of population.
					From Government.	Raised in the open market.		Permanent.	Other.								
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	(IV) 62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
261	29,853	30,114	2,29,564	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	649	1,697	2,52,346	4,81,910	6,43,995	Rs. a. p. 1 15 1	Rs. a. p. 2 10 7	
...	1,040	1,040	80,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,274	1,63,405	3 4 11	3 8 4	
...	57	57	18,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,951	30,183	1 15 5½	3 3 ½	
261	30,950	31,211	3,28,789	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	649	1,697	2,52,346	5,81,135	8,37,553	...	...
210	51,111	51,321	3,45,208	...	...	...	...	...	137	2,465	2,602	3,47,810	5,05,483	...	...

(c) 26 (d), etc., or 35 (c), 35 (d), etc.
value of all cheques cashed during the year the difference should be entered in this column.

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

FORM

No. 29.—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municip-

Name of Division and District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.						
			General administration, (i) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, etc.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repairs to out-posts, etc.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds (other than octroi).	Pensions and gratuities.	Annuities.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer-Merwara .	1	Ajmer . . .	Rs. 17,777	Rs. 8,820	Rs. . .	Rs. . .	Rs. . .	Rs. 346	Rs. . .
	2	Beawar . . .	13,487	2,803	..	5	..	295	..
	3	Kekri . . .	131	2,723	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-1914 .			31,395	14,346	..	5	..	641	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-1913 .			29,060	12,378	..	..	..	645	..
PUBLIC HEALTH									
			Plague charges.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Veterinary charges.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Ajmer-Merwara .	1	Ajmer . . .	856	841	782	775	..	7,810	1,120
	2	Beawar . . .	159	411	..	..	..	2,574	1,123
	3	Kekri . . .	..	113	..	39	..	1,120	50
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-1914 .			1,015	1,365	782	814	..	11,504	2,293
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-1913 .			1,182	1,323	492	792	..	10,902	2,984
MISCELLANEOUS.									
			Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	OTHER ITEMS (TO BE SPECIFIED IN DETAIL IN AS MANY COLUMNS AS MAY BE NECESSARY).			Total.	Total.	Total expenditure.
				Printing.	Firing midday gun.	Miscellaneous.			
44	45	45 (a)	45 V. (b)	46	47	48			
Ajmer-Merwara .	1	Ajmer . . .	244	4,643	100	7,528	12,271	21,809	5,70,926
	2	Beawar . . .	..	473	392	505	1,370	1,370	1,37,147
	3	Kekri . . .	..	..	341	1,050	1,391	1,391	11,334
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-1914 .			244	5,116	833	9,083	15,032	24,570	7,19,407
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-1913 .			208	5,876	906	8,049	14,831	25,052	2,97,499

- (i) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown should be shown under the heads to which the purpose belongs and not under these heads.
- (ii) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of (iii) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work e.g., for water works, should be charged to those Works, cost of (iv) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made e.g., for schools under Public Inspections, under this head.
- (v) Additional columns (if any) should be numbered 45 (b) 45 (c), etc.
- (vi) If the value of all cheques cashed during the year is greater than a value of all cheques issued during the year the difference
- (vii) Figures should be shown in distinctive type.

No. III.

palities in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending 31st March 1914.

PUBLIC SAFETY.						PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.					
Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, etc.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to out-posts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	WATER-SUPPLY.		DRAINAGE.		Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) latrines.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.
						Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,943	56	10,148	...	...	10,204	2,55,458	28,257	2,303	366	1,76,420	4,647
16,590	...	3,682	74	...	3,756	79,052	319	704	274	9,698	2,800
2,854	...	915	...	...	915	...	...	...	5	2,173	462
46,337	56	14,745	74	...	14,875	3,34,510	28,606	3,007	645	1,88,291	7,909
42,083	38	13,264	326	...	13,628	17,194	29,445	586	297	91,695	7,625

AND CONVENIENCE.					PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS. (iv)	MISCELLANEOUS.			
PUBLIC WORKS.					Schools and Colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, Museum, Monasteries, etc.	Total.	For General purposes.	INTEREST ON LOANS.		Income-tax.	Discount.
Establishment. (ii)	Buildings. (iii)	Roads.	Stores. (iii)	Total.						Interest due on account of previous year.	Interest due on account of current year.		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	42 (a)	43
4,191	340	19,873	...	5,04,145	6,690	...	1,135	7,825	...	9,025	...	269	...
711	91	9,637	1,451	1,09,041	2,171	3,658	141	5,970	420	...	...	...	...
...	527	315	...	4,816	1,138	216	4	1,358	...	...	...	...	...
4,902	958	20,825	1,451	6,18,002	9,999	3,874	1,280	15,153	420	9,025	...	269	...
4,488	1,689	28,729	280	2,00,222	11,074	3,889	1,376	16,399	175	9,757	...	256	...

EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.								BALANCE.				REMARKS.		
INVESTMENTS.		Payment to sinking fund.	Re-payment of loans.	ADVANCES.		Deposits.	Total.	Total disbursement.	Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.		Grand Total.	
In securities (other than for sinking funds).	In Savings Bank.			Permanent.	Other.									
49	50	51	52	53	54	55 (vi)	56	57	58	59	60		61	62
...	17,122	...	1,050	762	18,934	5,89,860	...	54,135	54,135		6,43,995	NOTE.— (The financial position of any particular Municipality may be indicated by a brief note in this column giving the amount of the invested balance at its credit, or the balance of the loans due from it, etc. Figures purporting to give a district, divisional provincial total of the liabilities and claims of Municipalities should not be shown here). Balance of loan of— <div>Rs. 2,18,000=1,46,936 6 1</div> <div>Rs. 20,000= 6,567 8 5</div> <div>Rs. 60,000= 46,000 0 0</div> <div>Total . 1,93,503 14 6</div> Balance of loan of— <div>Rs. 2,18,000=1,41,026 3 10</div> <div>Rs. 20,000= 5,356 0 3</div> <div>„ 60,000= 30,000 0 0</div> <div>Total Rs. ... 1,76,382 4 1</div>
...	1,37,147	...	26,258	26,258	1,63,405		
...	11,334	...	18,849	18,849	30,183		
...	17,122	...	1,050	762	18,934	7,38,341	...	99,242	99,242	8,37,583		
...	16,790	...	606	1,597	18,993	3,16,492	...	2,50,448	2,50,448	5,72,940		

under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed for a particular purpose only, the charge

the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those, and not under this head. such buildings or stores only will be shown here, as property cannot be shown under any of the other heads. etc. Contribution not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged

should be entered in this column.

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

No. 30.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by the or expenditure per head, and the incidence

Division.	District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	GRAIN.					
					(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
AJMER-MERWARA	Ajmer-Merwara	1	Ajmer . .	86,273	Mds. 399,692	Rs. 12,497	Mds. 392,515	Rs. 12,266	M. S. Ch. 4 21 8	
			2	Beawar . .	22,800	28,831	2,604	14,458	1,807	0 25 6
			3	Kekri . .	5,926	53,427	835	51,119	799	8 25 4
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-14			114,999	482,150	15,936	458,092	14,872	...
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-13			114,999	455,972	16,849	505,145	15,443	...
CLASS I.—INCLUDING GRAIN, SUGAR, GHI AND ARTICLES USED AS FOOD AND DRINK FOR MEN AND ANIMALS.										
AJMER-MERWARA	Ajmer-Merwara	1	Ajmer . .	86,273	Mds. 634,286	Rs. 82,437	Mds. 610,797	Rs. 77,423	M. S. Ch. 7 3 3	
				Rs. 36,784		Rs. 3,49,099	...	Rs. a. p. 4 0 6		
			2	Beawar . .	22,800	Mds. 204,604	43,172	Mds. 66,216	17,806	M. S. Ch. 2 36 8
									Rs. a. p. 2 2 0	
		3	Kekri . .	5,926	Mds. 85,428	5,832	Mds. 69,600	3,368	M. S. Ch. 11 29 12½	
					Rs. 16,250		Rs. 14,388		Rs. a. p. 2 5 1½	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1913-14				Mds. 924,318	1,31,441	Mds. 746,013	93,602	...
						Rs. 3,63,434		Rs. 3,63,457		
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1912-13				Mds. 957,709	1,25,550	Mds. 655,524	91,019	...
						Rs. 4,06,395		Rs. 3,83,000		

NOTE.—The quantity, value or number of the goods on which refunds are granted can be

No. IV.

several Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending 31st March 1914, the average consumption of taxation per head of population.

REFINED SUGAR.					UNREFINED SUGAR.					GHI.				
(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.
51,116	21,564	47,737	20,139	0 22 2	...	...	...	...	...	18,013	14,073	16,523	12,909	0 7 11
29,733	14,866	10,169	5,085	0 17 13	5,924	1,481	2,922	730	0 5 3	9,092	5,683	6,638	4,149	0 11 14
9,383	2,346	2,513	628	0 16 15½	2,878	360	2,403	300	0 16 3½	1,260	629	785	393	0 5 4½
90,232	38,776	60,419	25,852	...	8,802	1,841	5,325	1,030	...	28,365	20,385	23,946	17,451	...
94,149	40,710	65,349	27,974	...	67,101	1,998	5,098	1,116	...	22,516	16,149	18,561	13,473	...

CLASS II.—ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.					OIL.					CLASS III.—INCLUDING OIL AND OILSEEDS AND ARTICLES USED FOR FUEL, LIGHTING AND WASHING.				
(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.
96,009	9,001	96,009	9,001	1.11	21,065	658	18,629	582	0 3 4	422,574	7,768	415,033	7,253	4 31 15
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.
										41,605		38,859		0 7 2
					Mds.		Mds.		M. S. Ch.	Mds.		Mds.		M. S. Ch.
13,403	838	13,403	838	.60	1,384	173	1,384	173	0 2 7	43,980	6,797	29,031	4,928	1 10 15
														Rs. a. p.
														2 5 0
R		Rs.		Rs. a. p.			Mds.			Mds.		Mds.		M. S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	296	37	272	34	0 1 13½	7,344	1,329	4,997	1,036	0 33 11½
										Carts		Carts		
										2,752		2,752		
Heads.	Rs.	Heads.			Mds.		Rs.			Mds.		Mds.		
109,412	9,839	109,412	9,839	...	1,680 Rs 21,065	868	18,629 Mds. 1,656	789	...	473,898	15,894	449,061	13,217	...
										Rs.		Rs.		
										41,605		38,859		
										Carts		Carts		
										2,752		2,752		
Heads.		Heads.			Rs.		Rs.			Mds.		Mds.		
107,474	9,790	7,474	9,760	...	24,280 Mds. 1,531	950	21,224 Mds. 1,298	846	...	465,396	15,905	440,647	12,660	...
Rs. 3,339		Rs. 2,372								Rs.		Rs.		
										38,811		35,462		
										Carts		Carts		
										1,487		1,482		

ascertained by deducting (c) from (a) and the amount refunded by deducting (d) from (b).

several Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending 31st March 1914, the average consumption of taxation per head of population.

CLASS V.—DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES, AND PERFUMES.					CLASS VI.—TOBACCO.					CLOTH AND PIECE-GOODS AND ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.				
(a) Gross imports	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Rs. 1,54,822	Rs. 6,914	Rs. 1,35,188	Rs. 6,089	Rs. a. p. 1 9 1	Rs. 99,120	Rs. 3,093	Rs. 83,683	Rs. 2,615	Rs. a. p. 0 15 6	Rs. 17,84,963	Rs. 55,780	Rs. 12,57,425	Rs. 39,295	Rs. a. p. 14 9 2
Mds. 7,380 Rs. 2,30,100 Mds. 33,596 Rs. 83	6,908 4,526	Mds. 3,105 Rs. 1,63,864 Mds. 6,008 Rs. 83	4,346 1,050	7 6 6 M. S. Ch. 0 5 8 Rs. a. p. 0 0 2½ M. S. Ch. 1 0 8½	Mds. 22,914 1,201	8,848 300	Mds. 12,256 340	4,543 85	M. S. Ch. 0 21 8 M. s. ch. 0 2 4½	Rs. 11,49,880 Mds. 94,371 Rs. 1,54,669	11,676 4,218	11,24,330 Mds. 91,461 Rs. 1,40,395	11,419 4,011	49 5 0 M. s. ch. 15 17 5½ Rs. a. p. 23 11 ½
Mds. 40,976 Rs. 3,85,005	18,348	Mds. 9,113 Rs. 3,04,135	11,485	...	Mds. 24,115 Rs. 99,120	Rs. 12,246	Mds. 12,596 Rs. 83,683	Rs. 7,243	...	Mds. 94,371 Rs. 30,89,512	71,674	Mds. 91,461 Rs. 25,22,150	54,725	...
Rs. 4,11,379 Mds. 37,586	15,010	Rs. 3,25,750 Mds. 4,473	11,219	...	91,530 Mds. 22,851	11,226	Rs. 70,063 Mds. 10,962	6,186	...	3,17,115	73,456	25,61,651	55,692	...

AND ARTICLES OF TAIL.		CLASS IX.—DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS.					CLASS X.—MISCELLANEOUS.					INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		REMARKS.		
(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	Bonded warehouse.	Composition of octroi.		Class I (Net collections).	Total octroi (Net collections).
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Rs. 6,265 37,032 1,302	Rs. a. p. 2 5 2 M. S. Ch. 0 2 15 Rs. a. p. 4 9 2 M. S. Ch. 0 35 24	Rs. 36,043 53,305 2,214	Rs. 1,126 1,666 69	Rs. 30,816 27,699 1,366	Rs. 963 866 43	Rs. a. p. 0 5 8 1 3 5 0 3 8½	Rs. 1,69,870 Mds. 353,607 Rs. 48,520 ...	Rs. 5,308 24,724 ...	Rs. 1,64,273 Mds. 383,448 Rs. 48,262 ...	Rs. 5,134 24,712 ...	Rs. a. p. 1 14 5 M. S. Ch. 16 32 11 Rs. a. p. 2 1 10 ...	Rs. a. p. 5 6 9 ...	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 0 14 4 0 12 6 0 9 4½	Rs. a. p. 1 15 1 3 4 11 1 15 5½	
44,599	...	Rs. 91,562 2,861	Rs. 2,861	Rs. 59,881 1,872	...	...	Mds. 382,607 Rs. 2,18,390	Rs. 30,032	Mds. 383,448 Rs. 2,12,536	29,846	...	...	...	...	...
10,925	...	Rs. 78,976 2,468	Rs. 2,468	Rs. 50,454 1,577	...	...	Rs. 1,89,254 Mds. 36,612	24,094	Rs. 1,60,289 Mds. 298,531	23,804	...	...	...	...	...

ascertained by deducting (e) from (a), and the amount refunded by deducting (d) from (b).

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 31.—Rainfall Return for the year 1913-1914.

[Vide Schedule V.]

Serial No.	District.	Stations.	1913.												1914.														
			April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.		
			Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.
1	AJMER	Ajmer .	...	...	2	...	3	41	3	72	2	18	1	82	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	73
2		Bhimai	2	04	3	40	3	50	2	02	...	63	1	29	12	83
3		Savar .	...	...	...	41	1	66	3	40	2	87	...	10	34	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	34
4		Harnara	1	51	1	65	3	29	...	88	...	98	2	57	10	88
5		Kekri .	...	...	...	73	3	14	2	25	4	16	...	70	38	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	91
6		Masuda	73	4	77	1	41	1	13	1	22	2	56	11	82
7		Pisangan	1	14	...	56	2	52	25	28	4	83
8		Goola	1	43	1	47	2	51	2	78	...	14	38	96	9	69
9	MERWARA	Beawar .	...	...	...	50	6	70	4	58	1	12	...	56	46	...	...	6	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24
10		Dawnir .	...	...	1	35	3	60	2	83	3	87	2	87	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	81
11		Jasakhora .	...	...	...	75	4	44	4	25	1	97	2	50	32	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	25
12		Jawaja .	...	...	...	41	4	05	2	35	...	69	1	28	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	94
13		Todgarh	57	2	16	4	15	3	06	3	98	20	3	15	15
		TOTAL	...	...	13	59	41	01	40	70	26	73	17	03	31	3	...	6	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	48	154	47
		Average	11	88

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Part Section V.] No. 52.—Statement showing the total demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue in the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1913-1914.

Description of Revenue.	DEMAND FOR 1913-1914.				REALISED DURING THE YEAR.				DETAIL OF BALANCES AND HOW ADJUSTED.						OUTSTANDING BALANCES.		
	Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.		On account of current year.	On account of balance of previous years.	Total.		Balance at end of the year.		Remission.		On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	
Land Revenue.																	
{ Khalsa } Variable.																	
{ Khalsa } Fixed.																	
{ Trust Land }																	
{ Istimardar }																	
TOTAL																	
MERWARA.																	
{ Khalsa } Fixed.																	
{ Variable }																	
TOTAL																	
TOTAL AJMER AND MERWARA																	
{ Khalsa }																	
{ Trust Land }																	
TOTAL																	
MERWARA																	
{ Khalsa }																	
{ Trust Land }																	
TOTAL																	
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA																	
{ Miscellaneous. }																	
{ Miscellaneous. }																	
{ Miscellaneous. }																	
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA																	
GRAND TOTAL																	

* Rs. 3,579 was the amount shown in previous year, but the correct balance was Rs. 3,604.
† Rs. 2,225 ditto

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM I.

No. 33.—Capital account of advances actually made by Government in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1913-14.

	OUTSTANDING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			MEAN OUTSTANDING.			INTEREST AT 3½ PER CENT. ON MEAN OUTSTANDING		
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act . . .	65,658	95,141		64,781	48,960		65,219	72,050		2,283	2,522	
			1,60,799			1,13,741			1,37,270			4,805
Agriculturists Loans Act . . .	20,323	12,921		39,208	41,858		29,765	43,869		1,012	1,536	
			63,244			81,066			73,655			2,578
TOTAL .	85,981	1,38,062		1,03,989	93,818		94,984	1,15,939		3,325	4,058	
			2,24,043			1,97,807			2,10,925			7,383

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM II.

No. 34.—*Takavi account of Local Government with Agricultural borrowers in Ajmer-Merwara for 1913-14.*

PARTICULARS.	LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.				AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.				TOTAL (BOTH ACTS).									
	Ajmer.		Merwara.		Ajmer.		Merwara.		Ajmer.		Merwara.		Total.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Total.					
PRINCIPAL.																		
Outstanding at the commencement of the year	65,658	0 4	95,141	3 11	1,60,799	4 3	20,323	9 1	42,920	14 5	63,244	7 6	85,981	9 5	1,38,062	2 4	2,24,043	11 9
Advanced during the year	31,494	10 11	15,575	0 0	47,069	10 11	36,970	6 2	89,369	1 9	76,339	7 11	68,465	1 1	54,944	1 9	1,23,409	2 10
Total advanced	97,152	11 3	110,716	3 11	2,07,868	15 2	57,293	15 3	82,290	0 2	139,583	15 5	154,446	10 6	1,93,006	4 1	3,47,452	14 7
Amount due for collection during the year (including arrears)	32,852	5 1	65,932	11 3	98,785	0 4	18,155	7 4	41,247	13 11	59,433	5 3	51,007	12 5	1,07,180	9 2	1,58,188	5 7
Remitted during the year	22,537	3 3	60,034	1 1	82,571	4 4	12,627	11 1	36,932	14 2	48,560	9 3	35,164	14 4	95,956	15 3	1,31,121	13 7
Collected during the year	5,734	6 2	1,722	7 2	7,456	13 4	6,457	13 3	1,509	6 1	6,967	3 4	11,192	3 5	3,231	13 3	14,424	0 8
Total remitted and collected	28,271	9 5	61,756	8 3	90,028	1 8	18,085	8 4	37,432	4 3	55,517	12 7	46,357	1 9	99,188	12 6	1,45,545	14 3
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	68,881	1 10	48,959	11 8	1,13,740	13 6	39,208	6 11	44,857	11 11	84,006	2 10	103,989	8 9	93,817	7 7	1,97,807	0 4
Amount suspended by competent authority	4,580	11 8	4,176	3 0	8,756	14 8	554	14 8	3,815	9 8	4,370	8 4	5,135	10 4	7,991	12 8	13,127	7 0
Amount overdue	†2,852	11 0	†5,783	11 9	8,636	6 9	†2,267	9 9	2,532	15 11	4,800	9 8	5,120	4 9	8,316	11 8	13,437	0 5
INTEREST.																		
Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year.	1,666	0 9	1,900	13 8	3,566	14 5	3 3 1		292	6 0	295	9 1	1,669	3 10	2,193	3 8	3,862	7 6
Interest falling due within the year	4,518	11 9	7,684	9 5	12,203	5 2	2,270	12 10	2,825	5 11	5,096	2 9	6,789	8 7	10,509	15 4	17,299	7 11
Total interest for collection within the year	2,043	4 10	6,494	8 0	8,537	12 10	564	11 4	2,491	5 7	3,086	0 11	2,608	0 2	8,985	13 7	11,593	13 9
Remitted during the year	1,736	13 10	425	6 8	2,162	4 6	34	12 7	91	1 7	125	14 2	1,771	10 5	516	8 3	2,288	2 8
Collected during the year	3,780	2 8	6,919	14 8	10,700	1 4	599	7 11	2,582	7 2	3,181	15 1	4,379	10 7	9,502	5 10	13,882	0 5
Total remitted and collected	738	9 1	764	10 9	1,503	3 10	1,671	4 11	242	14 9	1,914	3 8	2,409	14 0	1,007	9 6	3,417	7 6
Suspended by competent authority																		
Arrears of interest overdue at the end of the year																		
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.																		
Remitted during the year	24,680	8 1	66,528	9 1	91,109	1 2	13,192	6 5	38,414	3 9	51,606	10 2	37,772	14 6	1,04,942	12 10	1,42,715	11 4
Collected during the year	7,471	4 0	2,147	13 10	9,619	1 10	5,492	9 10	1,600	7 8	7,093	1 6	12,963	13 10	3,748	5 6	16,712	3 4
Under suspension at the end of the year																		
Overdue at the end of the year	5,319	4 9	4,940	13 9	10,260	2 6	2,196	3 7	4,058	8 5	6,254	12 0	7,515	8 4	8,999	6 2	16,514	14 6

§ Includes Rs. 11,500 on account of old gross takavi taken into account in this year.

† In the last year Rs. 3,326 5 8 were shown but it should be Rs. 2,852 11 0

‡ Do. " 5,229 10 11 do. " 5,783 11 9

* Do. " 77 4 1 do. " 2,267 9 9

|| The amount advanced in 1912-13 and refunded in 1913-14, hence deducted.

A. T. HOLME, J.C.S.,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM III.

No. 35.—TAKAVI.—Financial Results of Loan operations for 1913-14.

	LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.			AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.			TOTAL (BOTH ACTS).		
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on mean outstanding shown in Statement I . . .	2,283	2,522	4,805	1,042	1,536	2,578	3,325	4,058	7,383
(2) Interest collected during the year . . .	1,737	425	2,162	35	91	126	1,772	516	2,288
(3) Balance of interest accruing to Government after deduction of (1) . . .	546	—2,097	—2,643	—1,007	—1,445	—2,452	—1,553	—3,542	—5,095
(4) Remissions of principal during the year . . .	22,537	60,034	82,571	12,628	35,923	48,551	35,165	95,957	1,31,122
(5) Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1913-14 . . .	Loss 23,083	Loss 62,131	Loss 85,214	Loss 13,635	Loss 37,368	Loss 51,003	Loss 36,718	Loss 99,499	Loss 1,36,217
(6) Net result for previous years—									
1912-13 . . .	Loss 2,747	Loss 1,272	Loss 4,019	Loss 2,942	Loss 1,049	Loss 3,991	Loss 5,689	Loss 2,321	Loss 8,010
1911-12 . . .	Loss 1,149	Loss 2,686	Loss 3,835	Loss 1,022	Loss 1,260	Loss 2,282	Loss 2,171	Loss 3,946	Loss 6,117
1910-11 . . .	Profit 806	Profit 3,501	Profit 4,307	Loss 22,634	Loss 34,444	Loss 57,078	Loss 21,828	Loss 30,943	Loss 52,771
1909-10 . . .	Profit 198	Loss 1,898	Loss 1,700	Profit 302	Loss 2,406	Loss 2,104	Profit 600	Loss 4,304	Loss 3,804
1908-09 . . .	Profit 836	Loss 2,654	Loss 1,818	Loss 2,565	Loss 3,557	Loss 6,122	Loss 1,729	Loss 6,211	Loss 7,940
(7) Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private works, or on establishment for well-boring or other outlay in current from current revenues in connection with takavi transactions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM I.

No. 36.—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of 1913-14.

[Vide Section V.]

Year.	DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM																							
	TANI.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS.			OPUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING POPPY-HEADS			DRUGS OTHER THAN OPUM.						FINES, FORFEITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS.				Grand Total.	Total Charges as in Form 2.	Net Revenue in the year.	REMARKS.
		Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	License fees.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fine and forfeiture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1912-1913	25	...	Rs. 2,144	Rs. 2,144	Rs. 2,132	Rs. 80,714	Rs. 3,029.54	Rs. 6,871	Rs. 22,189	Rs. 29,059	Rs. 98	Rs. 7,423	Rs. 336	Rs. 9,487	Rs. 40	Rs. 17,364	Rs. 29	Rs. 114	Rs. 143	Rs. 351,961	Rs. 18,468	Rs. 333,493	Rs.	
1913-1914	275	...	Rs. 1,749	Rs. 1,749	Rs. 2,092,272	Rs. 94,682	Rs. 3,03,954	Rs. 6,308	Rs. 24,517	Rs. 30,825	Rs. 247	Rs. 8,133	Rs. 164	Rs. 11,663	Rs. 31	Rs. 20,238	Rs. 90	Rs. 102	Rs. 192	Rs. 3,57,283	Rs. 18,689	Rs. 3,38,544		

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM 2.

No. 37.—Excise charges of 1913-14.

YEAR.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.					GRAND TOTAL CHARGES.	REMARKS.
	Establisment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1912-13	Rs. 13,470	Rs. 3,570	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,428	...	Rs. 18,468	
1913-14	Rs. 13,654	Rs. 3,363	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,672	...	Rs. 18,687	

NOTE.—Local Governments may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, as printed in this Form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details, as they require.

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 8

No. 38.—*Manufactories, Licenses and Shops, 1913-14.*

[Rule Section V.]

YEAR UNDER REPORT AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR, NUMBER OF			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.										REMARKS.				
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Central distilleries, public or private.	NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF						Number of spirit liquors other e.g., Koteis, etc.	NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.							
				European liquors imported or manu- factured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (tari, etc.).	Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than opium.	Opium and its preparations.		Total of columns 10 to 13.	For medical purposes (drug- gists' permits and the like).	Drugs other than Opium.					
									Ganja.				Charas.		Bhang.	Total.		
1912-13	1	5	6	...	10	6	11	128	5	41	3	...	...	...	16	
1913-14	1	6	6	...	10	7	6	128	4	40	3	...	...	...	16	

NOTE.—When one license covers the sale of more than one kind of liquor or drug, the shop should be shown in the column for one kind only, the fact being noted in the column for remarks.

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 39.—Duty and Consumption, 1913-14.

SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.					OPIMUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			OTHER DRUGS.				
YEAR.	Issues at average strength of Imperial gallons.	Rate of duty per gallon of Imperial proof.	ISSUES IN IMPERIAL GALLONS				Rate of duty.	Issues in seers from Government Treasuries where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries amount sold by retail).	PRICE PER SEER.		AMOUNT SOLD BY RETAIL IN SEERS.				
			At strength of 25° U. P.	At strength of 50° U. P.	At strength of strength of 60° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 4, 5 and 6.			Wholesale, that is, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendor's sell.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Majun.	Retail price per seer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1912-13	...	...	66,083	2,617	...	51,779.7	Urban Rs. 4-6-0, Rural Rs. 3-12-0 per proof gallon.	Mds. sr. ch. t. m. 70 39 11 0 0 Opium, 2 20 15 2 1 0 Poppy.	"	Rs. 16 to Rs. 40 per seer Opium Rs. 28 0 per seer Poppy heads.	Mds. sr. ch. t. m 0 21 10 4 0	Mds. sr. ch. t. m. 17 14 0 1 0	Mds sr. ch. t. m 51 39 1 3 6	Mds sr. ch. t. m. 11 1 0 2 0	Ganja Rs. 20 per seer. Charas Rs. 26 to Rs. 40 per seer. Bhang Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 per seer Majun Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per seer.
1913-14	...	...	65,916	2,493	...	50,866.4	Urban Rs. 4-6 0, Rural Rs. 3-12-0 per proof gallon.	60 9 2 0 1½ Opium. 1 30 4 3 9 Poppy.	"	Ditto.	0 22 0 4 4½	16 4 2 3 ½	41 31 15 0 4½	6 35 7 4 1½	Ganja Rs. 20 per seer. Charas Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 per seer. Bhang ½ to Rs. 2 per seer. Majun Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per seer.

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 5.

No. 40.—Incidence of Consumption, 1913-14.

Year.	Population.				NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR SALE OF				GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				Net excise revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total population. See column 23 of form 1.	REMARKS.
					Liquors.		Drugs.		From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 5 and 8 of form 1.	From opium and its preparations, column 11 of form 1.	From drugs other than opium, column 17 of form 1.			
					Country spirits, column 2 of form 3.	Country fermented liquors, column 23 of form 3.	Opium, and its preparation, column 11 of form 3.	Other drugs, column 19 of form 3.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1912-13	...	...	...	501,395	3,917	100,279	12,229	31,337	6,090	579	346	0,652		
1913-14	...	...	...	501,395	3,917	125,348	12,534	31,337	6,120	614	403	6,750		

The blank columns 2 to 4 are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 40 A.—Statement showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas during 1913-1914 and two previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer	86,222	48	5	90	10	56	6
Kekri	5,926	6	10	17	28	3	5
Beawar	22,800	22	9	15	6	23	10
Nasirabad	2,024	32	15	30	14	7	3
	.....	108	.....	152	.....	89	.....

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[File Section V.]
(Provincial.)

Statement A.

No. 40-B.—Statistics of wholesale vend of Spirits and Fermented Liquors under licenses granted in accordance with Rule 2 (1) of the Notification of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1496, dated the 16th December 1907, in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1913-14.

District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF IMPORTED SPIRITS AND IMPORTED FERMENTED LIQUORS AND MALT LIQUORS MANUFACTURED IN BRITISH INDIA; FEE Rs. 100 PER ANNUM.										LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, WHETHER MANUFACTURED AT A LICENSED BREWERY OR IMPORTED BY LAND OR SEA.				REMARKS.			
	SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS SOLD THEREUNDER.										QUANTITY OF SPIRITS SOLD THEREUNDER.							
	To other licensed vendors.										To the Public.							
	Imported.			Beer made in India.			Imported.				Beer made in India.							
	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer-Merwar	6	...	...	6,254	...	53	788	1,220			Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

Provincial Statement B.

No. 40-C.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of Spirits and Fermented Liquors in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1913-14.

DISTRICT.	FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.														SPIRITS MADE IN INDIA IN PRIVATE DISTILLERIES.				SPIRITS MADE IN GOVERNMENT DISTILLERIES BY THE POT-STILLS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	SOLD UNDER SHOP LICENSES.							SOLD UNDER HOTEL OR DAK BUNGALOW LICENSES.							SOLD UNDER RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOM AND RESTAURANT LICENSES.				SOLD UNDER RETAIL VENDOR LICENSES.				REMOVED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERIES UNDER SPECIAL PERMITS AND PASSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	On fixed fees.			On fees determined by auction.				Sales thereunder.			Sales thereunder.				Sales thereunder.				Quantity sold.				Number of licenses.				Spirits intended for human consumption.				Methylated spirits.				Rectified spirits.				Spirits intended for human consumption.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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* Under Canteen licenses, 6,240.

H. D. GRAVES LAW, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Title Section V—Stamps.] No 11.—Statement showing receipts and charges on account of General and Court-fee stamps for 1913-14.

Heads.	Pay and contingencies.	Court-fee stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.						Recoveries in pauper suits.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
			Non-Judicial stamps.	Receipt stamps Unified 1 and 1/2 anna.	Foreign bills.	Bill of exchange and Handi Stamps.	Stamps miscellaneous.	Total.			
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>									
<i>Income.</i>											
		Court-fee stamps	45,760 0 0	...	79	2,943 0 0	Share transfer 185 0 0 Deficit . 207 2 0 Penalty 1,039 0 0				
		Plain paper									
Total			45,760 0 0	...	79	2,943 0 0	2,331 2 0	1,09,240 12 0		1,09,240 12 0	
<i>Expenditure.</i>											
		Court-fee stamps	2,044 15 4	...	3 11 3	145 15 3	Share transfer 7 11 9				
		Plain paper									
			2,044 15 4	...	3 11 3	145 15 3	7 11 9	3,185 11 1			
			2,179 2 0	...	...	...	.....	3,707 10 0			
			1,937 6 0			
Total			4,294 1 4	...	3 11 3	145 15 3	7 11 9	8,330 11 1			

AJMER;

The 27th May 1914.

SHANKAR LAL, Officer,
Treasury Ajmer.

[Vide Section I.]

(A) and (B). Include only the Accounts passed through the Treasury. The greater part of the amount shown as paid for Interest and for pensions is not, properly speaking, debitable to Ajmer-Merwara as it is paid to persons who have no connection with the District.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Fide Section V.]

TABLE I.

No. 43.—*Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the Official Year 1913-1914.*

Province.	NUMBER OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.				Population within the area of District Boards.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.							Number of meetings held.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.			
	District Boards.	Local Boards.	Union Committees Panchayats.	Total.		Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.		Indians.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	...	...	1	361,001	16	9	16	41	10	31	4	37	3	8	14	22

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

Form No. II.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 44.—Statement showing the Income of the District Board,

Serial number of*	NAMES OF*	Closing balance of last year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.			VI.—LOCAL RATES.						
			Revenue due to canals.	As many columns as may be necessary to show other land revenue receipts.	Total.	Local rate.	Village service fund.	As many columns as may be necessary to show other receipts from Local rates.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	District Board, Ajmer Merwara . . .	Rs. 49,173	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,722	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,722			
	GRAND TOTAL, 1913-1914 . . .	49,173	...	...	...	18,722	...	...	18,722		
	XX.—MEDICAL.											
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara . . .	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by civil surgeons.	IN-COME FOR Endowments.	CONTRIBUTIONS.			MISCELLANEOUS.		Total.		
					From Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.		Total.	
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		...	...	...	...	9,775	...	9	...	9	9,784
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	...	...	9,775	...	9	...	9	9,784
		XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS— contd.			XXVI.—RAILWAYS.			XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		XXXI.—CIVIL		
		CONTRIBUTIONS.		As many columns as may be necessary to show other miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Deduct—Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Local Canal receipts.	IN CHARGE OF		
From Government.	Other contributions.	Tolls on ferries and roads.	Rents of buildings and lands [other than nazul (escheated)].							Sale of buildings and other property [other than nazul (escheated)].		
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara . . .	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		102	3,748
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara	102	3,748

* Here enter District, Taluka or Local Boards or Union Committees as the case may be.

No. II.

Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March 1914.

XII.—INTEREST.				XVI-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				XVII.—POLICE.				XIX.—EDUCATION.															
For education purposes.								Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.				Training and special schools.				SCHOOL FEES.				CONTRIBUTIONS.				MISCELLANEOUS.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
...	846	...	846	...	5,469	...	5,469	...	...	...	1,601	1,601	960	222	1,182	...	2	2	2,785					
...	846	...	846	...	5,469	...	5,469	...	...	...	1,601	1,601	960	222	1,182	...	2	2	2,785					

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.											XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPER-ANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.			XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.		XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.												
Botanical and other public garden receipts.		Veterinary receipts.		Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.		PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.			Miscellaneous.		Contributions from Government.		Other contributions.		Total.		Contribution for pensions or gratuities.		Press receipts.		Sale of old stores and materials.		Sale of nazul (escheated) buildings and lands.		Rent of nazul (escheated) buildings and lands.		Total.	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52		53		54		55		56		57							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
40	937	...	...	...	427	427	25	540	1,731	3,700	...		...		...		...		102		102	
40	937	...	...	...	427	427	25	540	1,731	3,700	...		...		...		...		102		102	

WORKS.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Sale of stores and materials.	Staging bungalow fees.	Serai (rest-house) fees.	Sale proceeds of trees, grass, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions from Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	Total income excluding opening balance.	DEBT.			Total receipts excluding opening balance.	Total receipts including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balances) per head of population.	REMARKS.
											Loans.	Deposits and advances.	Total.					
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
19	1,521	...	542	161	14,460	...	20,451	...	20,451	61,859	...	...	...	61,859	111,032	0 0 10	0 2 9	
19	1,521	...	542	161	14,460	...	20,451	...	20,451	61,859	...	...	...	61,859	111,032	0 0 10	0 2 9	

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 45.—Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board,

Serial number of*	NAMES OF*	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.			3.—LAND REVENUE.	13.—INTEREST.					18.—ADMINISTRATION.				20.—POLICE.																								
				Local rate refunds.	Other revenue refunds.	Total.		8.—Local rates.	INTEREST ON LOANS.		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS.				CATTLE-POUND CHARGES.																										
									On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Other items.	Total.	Office establishment.	Office contingencies (including stationary locally purchased).	Payment of establishments for offices of accounts, control and audit.	Total.	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Other charges.	Total.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23																			
		Rs.	Rs.										Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.																			
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara	49,173	61,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	25	98	1,653	...	646	346	...	200	1,192																
	GRAND TOTAL, 1913-14	49,173	61,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	25	98	1,653	...	646	346	...	200	1,192																
		24.—MEDICAL—contd.										26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.																													
		Medical schools and colleges.		Lunatic asylums.		Plague charges.		Contributions to Government.		Other contributions.		Refunds.		Total.		Experimental cultivation.		PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.		Horse fairs.		Cattle fairs.		Other exhibitions or fairs.		Total.		Veterinary charges.		Bull and stallion charges.		Botanical and other public gardens.		Pushkar Ghati Toll charges.		Contributions to Government.		Other contributions.		Total.	
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62																					
				Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.			Rs.																	
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,834	...	433	...	...	433	1,856	...	...	690	...	440	3,419																		
	GRAND TOTAL, 1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,834	...	433	...	...	433	1,856	...	...	690	...	440	3,419																		
		RAILWAYS.					3.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			45.—CIVIL WORKS.—																															
		Interest on loans borrowed for Railway purposes.		Repayment of loans borrowed for Railway purposes and chargeable to Railway revenue account.		Construction of Railways charged to Revenue.		Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.		Total.		Local canal charges.		BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		WATER-SUPPLY AND WATER WORKS.		DRAINAGE WORKS.																					
		85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104																				
								Rs.	Rs.																																
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	1,544	...	14,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	GRAND TOTAL, 1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	1,544	...	14,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										

* Here enter District, Taluka, or Local Boards or Union Committees as the case may be.

No. III.

Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March 1914.

21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.				22.—EDUCATION.											24.—MEDICAL.				
Subsidies to steam boat companies.				Grants to Universities.				MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT.								SANITATION AND VACCINATION.			
				Inspection.				Training and special schools.								Vaccination establishment and charges.			
				High schools.				Middle schools.								Sanitation charges.			
				Primary schools.				Total.								Total.			
24				25				26				27				28			
29				30				31				32				33			
Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.			
..				106							838			
..				106							109			
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A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*vide* Section VI.] **Education, General—Table I.**
No. 45.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1913-1914.
 (For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF	REMARKS.
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	ADVANCED.		ELEMENTARY.					
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.									
2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
2,711 square miles.	5 Towns 743 Villages TOTAL 748	Males 266,198 Females 235,197 TOTAL 501,395	Institutions { For Males . „ Females . TOTAL . Scholars { Males Females TOTAL	1	...	24	63	2	5	95	4	117	216	28.87 } Institutions to number of towns and villages. 4.63 }				
				...	...	3	9	...	...	12	...	23	35			
				1	...	27	72	2	5	107	4	140	251					
			Scholars { Males Females TOTAL	83	...	4,219	2,981	66	197	7,546	610	3,665	11,821	29.58 } Male scholars to male population of school-going age † 4.38 }				
		...		...	393	391	...	...	784	...	763	1,547				
			TOTAL	83	...	4,612	3,372	66	197	8,330	610	4,428	13,368	17.77				

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
 N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education, General—Table II.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7c, 7d, 7e, respectively, of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education, General—Table III.
No. 18.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara, for the official year 1913-1914.

[Vide Section VI.]

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH										REMARKS.						
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					ENGLISH.					A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.						A VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.					
		Maintained by the Department.		Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.			Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.		Unaided.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.		Girls.	Total.				
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																												
Arts College.	1	83	60	77-10																								
English	1	83	60	77-10																								
TOTAL	1	83	60	77-10																								
Secondary Schools.																												
For Boys	1	437	511-55	423-38	1	71	68-10	67-30	6	1,708	16-03	1,427	0	734	720-00	015-56	14	3,100	1,070	829	1,970	829	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716	
For Girls	1	437	511-55	423-38	1	71	68-10	67-30	6	1,708	16-03	1,427	0	734	720-00	015-56	14	3,100	1,070	829	1,970	829	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716	
TOTAL	2	874	1,023-10	846-76	2	142	136-10	134-60	12	3,416	32-06	2,854	0	1,468	1,440-00	031-12	28	6,200	2,140	1,758	3,898	1,658	4,556	4,556	4,556	4,556	4,556	
Primary Schools.																												
For Boys	68	2,781	2,629-10	2,300-52					3	67	71	46-02	3	133	118-0	100-7	63	2,081	70	30	96							
For Girls	6	283	203-00	149-03					3	153	144	100-24	1	30	35-7	29-8	9	331	25	24	49							
TOTAL	74	3,064	2,832-10	2,449-55					6	220	218	168-86	4	163	153-70	129-5	72	2,412	95	54	149							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																												
Schools for Special Instruction.	1	23	21-8	20-03					1	43	43	41	1	43	43	41	2	65										
Training Schools for Masters	1	23	21-8	20-03					1	43	43	41	1	43	43	41	2	65										
Technical Schools.	1	23	21-8	20-03					1	43	43	41	1	43	43	41	2	65										
TOTAL	3	48	64-6	59-06					3	86	86	84	3	86	86	84	11	130										
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	70	4,479	4,935-76	3,913-30					16	1,208	1,200-00	1,000-26	107	8,330	8,330-00	8,330-00	107	8,330	2,351	233	2,584	849	16	849	16	849	16	

1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
(a) Arabic or Persian
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Any other Oriental Classic

2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING A Vernacular only or mainly

3. EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards.

4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

For Boys.
For Girls.
For Boys.
For Girls.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

9 girls in boys' schools.
11 boys in girls' schools.

14 girls in boys' schools.
20 boys in girls' schools.

57 girls in boys' schools.
70 boys in girls' schools.*

103 girls in boys' schools.
127 boys in girls' schools.

260 total girls in boys' schools.
117 " boys in girls' schools.

GRAND TOTAL

251

13,369

2,513

128

2,711

1,571

11,725

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

IV.—The term Classical Language in column 21 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

V.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

VI.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VI.]

Education, General—Table III-A.

No. 48-A.—Return showing the number of Scholars classified according to Sex, Race or Creed, in Ajmer-Merwara, for the official year 1913-1914.

				Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Chris- tians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Parsis.	Others.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION— Arts Colleges—									
	English	{ Male	69	14
		{ Female
	Total	69	14
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—									
FOR BOYS	English . . .	{ Male . . .	114	189	1,900	744	50	54	
		{ Female	40	2	1	6	...	
	Vernacular . . .	{ Male	803	112	...	195	
		{ Female	1	2	...	1	
FOR GIRLS	English . . .	{ Male . . .	31	...	6	1	4	...	
		{ Female . . .	97	155	85	4	10	...	
	Vernacular . . .	{ Male	
		{ Female	
	Total	. . .	242	384	2,802	864	70	250	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male . . .	143	3	2,094	199	...	500		
		30	...	12	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male . . .	25	...	...	...	...	...
		24	2	308	5	...	27		
	Total	. . .	222	5	2,414	204	...	527	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL— Schools for Special Instruction—									
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS	{ Male . . .	...	45	19	2	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
NIGHT AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS	{ Male . . .	91	2	82	22	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	. . .	91	47	101	24	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction				555	436	5,886	1,106	70	777
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. Advanced Teaching—									
(a) Arabic and Persian	{ Male . . .	...	...	2	511	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	{ Male . . .	...	...	96	1	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic	{ Male . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male . . .	...	177	915	130	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	61	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male . . .	...	24	...	...	...	...
		{ Female	16	330	9	
3. Elementary Koran Schools not conforming to De- partmental Standard—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male . . .	...	...	12	735	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	52	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male . . .	...	1	1,578	53	...	3	
		{ Female . . .	...	...	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Female . . .	...	...	332	...	...
	TOTAL	277	3,267	1,491	...	3	
GRAND TOTAL				555	715	8,651	2,597	70	780

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.												TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM												REMARKS.		
	Maintained by the Department.						Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.						Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.						TOTAL.														
	Imperial Revenues.		Local Rates or Grants.		Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Subscriptions.		Endowments and other sources.		TOTAL.		Imperial Revenues.		Local Rates or Grants.		Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Subscriptions.		Endowments and other sources.		TOTAL.		Imperial Revenues.		Local Rates or Grants.		Municipal Funds.		Fees.			All other sources.	
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2h	2i	2j	2k	2l	2m	2n	2o	2p	2q	2r	2s	2t	2u	2v	2w	2x	2y	2z	2aa	2ab	2ac	2ad	2ae	2af	2ag	2ah	2ai	2aj			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	21,181	..	2,580	3,500	188	1,435	29,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21,181	..	2,580	3,500	188	1,435	29,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8,055	6,750	2,181	10,366	..	..	21,255	10,727	..	5,687	18,176	1,310	10,850	40,723	10,412	..	8,600	30,131	20,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts College. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	10,653	2,207	1,400	1,160	..	145	15,761	1,266	..	750	1,180	..	2,014	9,950	10,453	..	2,180	3,078	6,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,701	..	..	..	..	..	1,701	..	..	180	915	..	2,128	6,301	3,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12,411	2,373	2,062	1,160	..	145	18,173	1,266	..	930	2,095	..	4,142	16,251	13,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	2,465	..	..	..	..	..	2,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,465	..	..	..	..	..	2,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
Training Schools for Masters . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY INSPECTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	300	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,130	..	..	..	..	..	2,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21,601	1,033	160	..	..	..	22,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24,633	2,037	620	..	..	..	27,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																																							
75,045																																							

1.—Fracions of a rupee are to be omitted.
II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus equalled. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of endowments, subscriptions, and other sources, or, if the receipts from these sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The actual receipts from Imperial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.
IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Imperial Revenues or any other Funds, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payment should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
V.—The expenditure under "University," "Inspection," and "Scholarships" should be shown only in column 6 and its sub-divisions, and not in the preceding columns.
VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in these schools, not under the head of scholarships.
VII.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education, General—Table V.

No. 50.—Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1913-1914.

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			REMARKS.															
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.																		
			1			2			3			4				5														
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.												
			SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																											
For Boys	Departmental	1	497	...	128	238	...	238	131	...	131	456	...	456	...	232	497													
	Local Fund	0	887	...	...	61	...	61	134	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	887						
	Municipal	1	71	...	...	5	...	5	12	...	12	25	...	25	...	20	71											
	Aided	6	592	...	90	488	...	11	37	...	37	135	...	135	...	40	232													
	Unaided	6	1,708	...	15	123	...	123	215	...	215	313	...	313	...	9	1,708													
TOTAL			24	4,219	...	233	926	...	926	929	...	929	1,405	...	1,418	713	4,219													
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	2	232	...	3	25	...	25	71	...	71	41	...	41	...	18	232													
	Aided	1	161	...	5	17	...	17	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	161								
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			3	393	...	8	42	...	42	113	...	113	170	...	170	19	393													
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS																27	4,612	...	233	926	...	926	929	...	929	1,405	...	1,418	713	4,612
For Boys	Departmental	58	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	3	67	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	3	11	...	11	...	28	67													
	Aided	2	133	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	105	...	105	...	16	133								
	Unaided	63	2,981	...	...	2	...	2	238	...	238	1,736	...	1,736	...	978	2,981											
TOTAL			63	2,981	...	5	4	...	4	241	...	241	1,620	...	1,623	8	2,981													
For Girls	Departmental	6	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	2	153	...	...	5	...	5	14	...	14	15	...	15	...	85	153											
	Aided	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	163	...	163	...	30	80								
	Unaided	9	391	...	...	5	...	5	238	...	238	1,751	...	1,751	...	204	391											
TOTAL			72	3,372	...	6	7	...	7	260	...	260	1,761	...	1,916	212	3,372													
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS																97	7,984	...	236	928	...	928	1,167	...	1,182	1,914	7,984			
GRAND TOTAL																121	15,196	...	372	11,114	...	11,114	14,281	...	14,281	26,470				

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and II.

Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education, General—Table VI.

[File, Section VI.]

No. 51.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1913-1914.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.						RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Private students.	Other Institutions.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1.	1	3	4	5	1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d
ARTS COLLEGE, <i>Bac. Examination.</i>																			
<i>B. A. Examination.</i>																			
1. { First Arts, Intermediate Examination	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
{ Previous Examination					33	...	...	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																			
Matriculation Examination	1	7	2	10	55	45	...	...	2	102	35	16	...	1	1	40	7	1	...
Rajputana Middle School Examination					52	99	6	...	...	157	30	40	2	...	5	52	14	1	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination for girls	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Final Examination for boys	4	...	2	6	18	...	4	1	...	23	8	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
Banares Sanskrit Examination Madhyam Pariksha . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Banures Pratham Pariksha . . . . .	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
European Schools' Middle Examination . . . . .	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																			
<i>Training School Masters.</i>																			
Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	9	8	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...

NOTE.—Any other special examinations, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
 N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required in this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
 Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VI.]

Education, General—Table VII.

No. 52.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1913-1914.

[illegible]

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VII.]

TABLE I.

No. 53.—Number of Printing Presses at work and the number of newspapers, periodicals and books published during the official year 1913-1914.

PROVINCE.	Number of Presses.	Number of newspapers published.	Number of periodicals published.	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.	
				In English or other European languages.	In Indian languages (vernacular and classical) or in more than one language.
Ajmer-Merwara .	12	1	7	1	22

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

